Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

LUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876. NUMBER 39.

SAVE the COMMONWEALTH.

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

...is by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the ...Tuesday of November, A. D. 1876, (the ...Tuesday next following the ...day of said month,) at which time the following County officers will be elected as ...

...for electors at large and twenty-...for district electors, from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to act as electors of ...and Vice President of the United States, as provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

...in conjunction with the counties of ...and Somerset, for Congress.

...in conjunction with the county of ...Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

...for Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

...for Associate Judges for Cambria county.

...for Sheriff for Cambria county.

...for Director of the Poor and House of the County of Cambria county.

...for Jury Commissioners for Cambria county.

...HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the place for holding the aforesaid elections within the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, viz:

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Dan...to meet at the house of Dan... in Allensburg.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Carr...to meet at School House No. ... in said Borough.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Blacklick, to meet at the house of ...Hall, in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in said Ebensburg.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Carro...to meet at School House No. 2, in said Borough.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Carroll, to meet at the school house ...Summerhouse.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said Borough.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Cass, to meet at School House No. ... in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of ...Hughes, in said Borough.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Clearfield, to meet at School House ...in the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Dean...to meet at school house ...in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Ebens...to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward, at the house of John Swarz... in said Second Ward.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet at the school house ...in said Borough.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Susquehanna, to meet at the school house ...in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Taylor, to meet at the school house ...of Hendrick's, in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house ...in said Borough.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Hastings, to meet as follows: First ...at the house of Jacob Ream, in said Second Ward.

...for that part of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet at the Council chamber, in said Borough.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Washington, to meet at the school house in Post No. 4, in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of White, to meet at the house of John ...in said township.

...for that part of the district composed of the ...of Wilmore, to meet as follows: First District ...at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said Second Division, at Beam's school house in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

...directed to Article VIIIth of the new ...certain sections of which read as ...

...Every male citizen twenty-one years of ...possessing the following qualifications, shall ...be entitled to vote at all elections:

...He shall have been a citizen of the United ...at least one month.

...He shall have resided in the State one ...having previously been a qualified elector ...citizen of the State, he shall have resided ...therefrom and returned, then six ...immediately preceding the election.

...He shall have resided in the election ...where he shall offer to vote at least two ...months immediately preceding the election.

...If between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, or upward, ...have paid within two years a State or ...which shall have been assessed at least ...and paid at least one month before the ...

...All elections by the citizens shall be by ...Every ballot voted shall be numbered in ...which it shall be received, and the ...entered by the election officers on the ...opposite the name of the elector who ...the ballot. Any elector may write his ...ticket, or cause his name to be written ...and attested by a citizen of the district. ...officers shall be sworn or affirmed ...how any elector shall have voted ...required to do so as a witness in a judicial ...

...Electors shall in all cases except treason, ...and breach or surety of the peace, be ...from arrest during their attendance on ...and in going to and returning therefrom. ...If however any of the qualified electors ...of this Commonwealth shall be in active military ...service or employment in pursuance of a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment, or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil officer to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 24, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act to regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough":—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1876.

WATCHMAKING.—Having taken the room formerly occupied by H. Kinkead, Esq., in the rear of the old FREEMAN office and next door to M. L. Oatman's store, High street, the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to repair clocks, watches, jewelry, etc., at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living prices. Please give me a call.

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1876.-1m.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN COCHRAN, dec'd.

The undersigned gives public notice that letters of administration have been granted to her on the estate of John Cochran, late of Gallitzin township, Cambria county, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, while those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated in proper shape for settlement.

MARGARET WHALEN, Adm'x.

Gallitzin Twp., Sept. 22, 1876.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of PHILIP SCHETTIG, dec'd.

Letters testimentary on the estate of Philip Schettig, late of Carroll township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM SCHETTIG, } Executors.
FRANCIS SCHETTIG, }

Oct. 20, 1876.-6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of THOMAS ADAMS, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Adams (of Joseph), late of Clearfield township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HOOVER, Executor.

Sept. 29, 1876.-6t.

FINE PIGS FOR SALE.—I have for sale a choice lot of young POLAND CHINA PIGS, the best Hog that is raised for profit; fattens at any age and will weigh 250 to 300 lbs. from 9 months to a year old. For further particulars address me at Sinking Valley, Blair Co., Pa.

REUBEN FOX.

Aug. 18, 1876, 3m.*

HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL.

On every flower that blooms below,
On star that shines above;
Upon the mountain's drift of snow,
Upon the waves that ebb and flow,
God writes his lessons, and we know
Its teachings are all love.

He paints the pencilled shells that sleeps
Fathoms beneath the sea;
He gilds the grain the farmer reaps,
He piles the iceberg's crystal heaps,
And over all His vigil keeps,
And watches you and me.

He gives the bird its tuneful song,
The drowsy hum to bee;
He makes the evening shadows long,
The summer sunbeams warm and strong,
And tends the shadows all along
The fragrance laden lea.

The glittering dew-drops on the grass,
The fresh tints on the rose—
The cascade in the mountain pass,
The river's mirrored breast of glass,
The ocean's deep and heaving mass;
The smallest thing that grows.

Unnoticed, all have claimed his care—
All things his kindness tell,
Their lives to him are one sweet prayer
Be weather foul or weather fair,
And say to us all, everywhere,
"He doeth all things well."

O soul! it matters little here
Whether thy lot be cast
Where marble pillars skyward rear
Their sculptured plinths, or thy career
Among earth's lowliest ones appear,
God crowns thy work at last.

THE GIRL MUTINEER.

A STORY OF LOVE AND WAR.

Toward the close of an October day in 1777, a vessel sailing in a southwesterly direction crossed the 57th degree of north longitude. Her keel plowed the waves of the North Atlantic, and her destination seemed to be the Azores. She was sailing before a strong wind and the arrangement of her sail indicated flight. If flight, from whom? The naked eye could perceive no pursuer on the bosom of the ocean; but the sea-glasses, leveled by a number of British officers who graced the clean decks, revealed a dark speck on the watery rim of the Northern horizon.

This distant object occasioned much anxiety among the officers. A silence which had reigned among them for many moments was suddenly broken by a man whose bearing might have proclaimed him an English admiral.

"He still follows," were the words that fell from his lips; "but with the help of Neptune we'll outsail him in the night."

Though the officer spoke with much assurance, there lurked in his tongue a latent fear which his companions detected, and exchanged significant glances.

Over the face of the deep night was setting, and the vessel kept straight before the wind to the joy of its commander who had lately spoken. The shadows gradually veiled the far away pursuer from sight, and when the officers separated, expressions of triumph were on their lips.

The British vessel was the Meteor, a fast sailor, whose armament consisted of twenty-eight guns. She was a well built double decker, and had seen much service in the war which had raged almost three years between Great Britain and her American colonies. Her speed and her formidable armament had made her a terror to American vessels in European waters. Her commander, a sea-born Englishman, named Guilderoy, was an officer of undoubted courage and cunning, to which he added a vindicitiveness that rendered him obnoxious to many of his own crew.

The Meteor was flying from a new and very formidable foe—flying with a hold filled with booty. On the day preceeding that one that had just closed upon her in flight she had just captured an American cruiser, after a spirited contest. The prize had proved one of value, and Captain Guilderoy did not wish to risk an engagement with the vessel following in his wake.

Captain Cunyngham, the pursuer, was a second Paul Jones. He was one of the most daring spirits of our then infant navy and his name had become a terror along the coast of England. He pursued and captured a number of British ships, which he either burnt or sent into friendly ports; and when he descried the Meteor, fresh from her victory he hesitated not to crowd on all sail and give chase.

There were men on the decks of the Revenge, as Conyngham's vessel was appropriately named, who watched the flying Englishmen. Much speculation concerning the result of the chase ran through the several groups, and Conyngham smiled when he turned to reply to the words of a youthful Lieutenant who stood beside him, sea glass in hand.

"We can outsail her, Gilbert," the American captain said with emphasis. "This wind favors both of us alike, and in the calm that will soon prevail, she must lie by till day."

The young officer turned from the captain, and again his eyes were strained to make out the form of the ship rapidly disappearing among the prevailing shadows.

Conyngham did not return to his glass, but watched the face of his youthful companion.

"I am confident that Miss Temple is aboard the Englishman," he said at last.

"Of course she is!" exclaimed the Lieutenant with a flush. "I know she was on board the Mischief when it fell into the Meteor's hands, and I am satisfied she is a prisoner."

"The fairest prize old Guilderoy has captured in many a long day!" remarked Conyngham, with a laugh at the Lieutenant's smile, and the flash that lighted up the depths of his anxious eyes.

The conversation was interrupted by an unexpected veering of the wind that paled the cheeks of the numerous watchers on the deck, and the officers separated.

Now, having learned something of the Meteor's pursuer, let us return to the English vessel.

The calm prophesied by the American captain fell upon the ocean shortly after the descent of darkness. It worried Guilderoy, and he held frequent consultations with the officers, now on deck, now in his state room. He held consultations in the latter place over a bottle of choice wine, and under the liquor's influence he soundly cursed the Yankee privateer.

Becalmed on the water and beneath the stars, the Meteor lay like a huge slumbering leviathan. Her lights were hidden, and the spectral figures that trod her decks conversed in whispers.

In a small apartment, not far remote from the council cabin, stood a beautiful young girl. There was a look of sorrow in her dark eyes, and her face was quite pale. She appeared to be listening, for her head was bent toward Guilderoy's room, from which direction came a faint and confused murmur of voices.

"I know that we are becalmed," she said to herself in an audible tone, and I know, too, that the officers are worried about it. The men?—I know that many of them hate Guilderoy. Dind't I hear the helmsman say last night that they would refuse to fight for the man who rules them with a rod of iron, and when he had spoken thus, didn't he remark to a fellow tar that the prisoners did not know their strength? Yes, he did! The men think of mutiny, and the man at the wheel is now ready to rise against the captain of this ship. They want a leader; they gnaw in silence the chain of tyranny, with which their captain has bound them. I will spring the mine! I will lead the Meteor's mutineers, and the Revenge may have our prize."

—Adaline Temple spoke with stern determination and clenched her hands.

The observer would have laughed to think that she had decided to head a body of mutineers—that she, a fragil girl of nineteen, had resolved to rob the English navy of one of its best vessels or to perish in the attempt!

She left the room with a resolve well formed, and steadfast in her determination. Like a spectre she glided down the darkened corridors of the vessel, and, at last, climbing upward with care, reached the deck.

Captain Guilderoy and his lieutenants were below discussing the situation over several bottles of wine.

Adaline saw the stars overhead, and turned her face to the various points of the compass without greeting a breeze that would have pleased the British captain.

The man at the wheel having nothing to do seemed to have fallen asleep, for he started when Adaline's hand fell upon his shoulder, and his hand made a rapid movement toward his belt when he saw her figure.

"I want to talk with you," she said, in a low tone, making no display of the knife whose hilt she clutched—a knife like the helmsman's. "I want to say a few words, and are you going to listen? I heard you use mutinous language last night, and I could have you hung at the yard by speaking to the tyrant Guilderoy."

He was her man!

"You are harboring schemes of mutiny at this very moment," she continued, after a brief pause, "and you are not alone in the diabolic work. I will tell the captain before an hour, if—"

Adaline paused a moment, and heard the beating of the sailor's heart.

He stared into her face like a man suddenly frightened by a ghost, and she finished her sentence with lips almost touching his ear.

"If you do not obey me!"

Then the helmsman's lips parted,

"For the love of heaven do not throw us poor devils at the feet of Guilderoy," stammered the sailor. "He would hang every one of us before morning. Do you want us to mutiny to-night? Our time has not yet come. There be but nineteen of us now—"

"But the prisoners—sixty-two strong men, and brave!"

"They are Americans!"

"Nevertheless, they will not hesitate to rescue gallant English sailors from the tyranny of the captain of this ship. To-night! If you say no I will drive this knife to your heart, and have your comrades hung at the yard before a day."

Then the helmsman saw the knife whose blade flashed very near his breast, and the next moment he stood on the deck.

"We'll do it!" he said. "But Chester is wounded—hurt yesterday by a ball from your ship. Chester was to have led us."

"I will take his place!" said Adaline. "Now let us strike!"

Captain Guilderoy, unsuspicious of the mutinous spirit on his ship, had placed watches who had belonged to the Chester party.

Adaline soon discovered this, and at length seven determined sailors, armed with knives and pistols, prepared for the fray.

She stationed two of the strongest at the door of the council room, while as many more guarded the hatches. Then the prisoners were called forth, one by one, until sixty-two strong-limbed Yankee sailors stood on deck, ready to do their duty.

There was a tumult among the captain's party when the mutiny was discovered, and the officers were apprised of the state of affairs by the discharge of several pistols in the hold.

"Mutiny!" cried Guilderoy, springing from the table; and the next moment, having opened the door, he found himself flung to the floor by one of the mutineers who guarded the portal.

Another British officer was knocked down, when several prisoners made their appearance, and the inmates of the cabin were secured.

It was one of the most startling and successful mutinies in the annals of the British navy; but the most thrilling part was yet to come.

"Now three cheers for the English sailors!" cried a stalwart mutineer who had ably seconded the patriot girl.

Three cheers were given with a will. They swept far into the night and startled the tenants of another vessel's deck.

"No more such cheers?" suddenly cried Adaline Temple in a tone of command. "The Meteor is to bear the flag of American Congress at her mizzen peak. The British mutineers will lay down their arms. Yankee sailors will prepare to shoot those who refuse to obey."

A moment's silence was followed by curses, and the nineteen mutineers looked into the faces of the men whom they had armed with English pistols and cutlasses.

Obedience alone would preserve their lives, and in a few moments the British mutineers were prisoners like their more faithful comrades, and the good ship Meteor, was in Yankee hands!

Before dawn rockets revealed the Meteor's position to her pursuer, and the astonished Conyngham soon stood on her bloodless decks!

Then the young American lieutenant encountered the heroine of the hour—the girl on whose finger he had already placed a shining ring.

"I knew that you were near in the Revenge," she said to him, "and I thought I would present you with the Meteor. Why, Gilbert, if I had not led the mutineers, I might have run away from you, as I did yesterday!"

Gilbert Farley assumed command of the valuable prize, and in many of his cruises he was accompanied by the gallant girl whose fame was sung on the docks of every vessel in our little navy.

After the war—well, the reader can guess what happened "after the war."

A DOG WITHOUT A TAIL.

A gentleman of this city, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, whose wife is the owner of a nice little pet dog, relates the following "singular circumstance" and vouches for its truth:

On a pleasant afternoon last Spring Mr. Smith took a walk with his wife, and Fanny, the little dog—we'll call her a dog, for short—accompanied them, running before, and appearing unusually lively and frisky. After walking several blocks they met a lady acquaintance, Mrs. Jones, who also had a little dog, Tommy, trotting by her side. There was one peculiarity about Tommy that excited the admiration of Mrs. Smith, and that was the fact that the little fellow had *no* tail; there was a very short stub just visible at the place where dog's tails are wont to grow, but no one would pretend to pass it off as a tail.

"O dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, "what a beautiful little dog? So cute, so playful! And see, hubby, he has no tail—not a sign of a tail! How I wish I had a little dog without a tail! I would give anything in the world if my Fanny had no tail! How did you cut it off, Mrs. Jones?"

"Why, it wasn't cut off at all; it just growed that way."

"I do declare! is it possible? I never heard of such a thing! I wish Fanny had been that sort of a dog. I do love dogs that's got no tails."

While the friends were discussing the interesting topic of dogs' tails, Tommy and Fanny were scraping an acquaintance, and in a moment or two were on the best of terms. They put their noses together, squattered and romped and ran around, and put their paws upon each other's necks, as dogs will do when they scampered around the corner, and for a few minutes were lost to sight.

After a while the Smiths parted from the Jones and resumed their walk. Mrs. Smith could think of nothing but tailless dogs.

"How would it do to have Fanny's tail cut off?" she inquired of her husband.

"it wouldn't do at all; she's too old; it might kill her; beside, it would be a very cruel thing. If it had been cut off when she was a pup, she never would have missed it; but now, when she's old enough to be a grandmother, the loss of her tail would be irreparable."

"That's too bad. But, I know what I'll do. If Fanny should ever become a mother, I'll take one of the pupies and cut its tail off with the carving-knife; that's what I'll do."

"A good idea," replied Mr. Smith, and the subject was dropped.

Now comes the wonderful part of the story. Several weeks after the occurrence related above, Fanny became the proud and happy mother of four blind puppies, and among them was one without the shadow of a tail!

Mrs. Smith was delighted. She was at last the owner of a tailless dog.

"Isn't it strange, though," she said to her husband, "that I should have my dearest wished gratified, and without the trouble of using the carving knife? The dear little thing, too, is spared the cruel pain of a surgical operation. How nice!"

"Yes," replied Mr. Smith, "it looks like a dispensation of Providence, or a contrivance of old Bergh or Bod Macdonald to gratify your wish, and at the same time prevent an act of cruelty to animals.

"Just look at the funny little fellow! It looks so much like Mrs. Jones' Tommy."

"Yes," responded Smith dryly. "I shouldn't wonder if its mother was thinking about Tommy before it was born."

A SICK WIFE RESTORED.

A MIRACULOUS CURE WITHOUT THE USE OF PILLS OR POTIONS.

An almost miraculous cure is reported from Sheldon street, the patient being the wife of a well to do citizen She has for years been ailing, or thinking she was ailing, and recently took to her death-bed and kept her husband unhappy by lamenting that she was going to die. Yesterday her husband went out and got a buxom young widow, who is her particular abhorrence, to come in and look over the house. The dying women heard him opening doors and explaining things, and lay racked with indignation and curiosity. Presently the buxom young widow departed, and the husband returned to the sick room. No sooner had he entered than she accosted him.

"Peter Witehead Hollingsworth, what have you been doing?"

"Nothing my love, nothing. Don't excite yourself. Be calm. Only as you were complaining that you couldn't get up and see after things, and that the house was going to wreck and ruin, I thought I would ask Mrs. Dasher in to let me know what could be done to save you trouble and relieve your mind of anxiety."

"Oh, did you?" she murmured with a deep inspiration.

"Yes, and I showed her all over the house."

"And the beds not made, and everything like a pig-sty!

"Never mind, my love. I told her that she must excuse it, as you were sick, because you were a very good housekeeper. And she said you must be."

"Oh, she did."

"Yes, and she said that if she had her way, she'd have a new set of parlor furniture in and less vulgar wall paper, but that some people had no taste any way and—by the way, Maria, you and Mrs. Dasher are pretty much of a size, ain't you?" Then he fell into a trance that lasted for some minutes, then muttering, "Well, perhaps they'll fit; if not, they can be made over," departed.

When that husband went home last night he was surprised to see his dying wife up and dressed and boosing things with a metallic ring in her voice and a glitter in her eye such as he hadn't seen for years, and when he innocently remarked, "Why, Maria, I had hardly expected to see you up again!" she said: "I know it, you bald-headed old reprobate, but I'll live to bury you yet, and if that painted Jezebel comes into this house again, I'll tear her into cotten waste and jute strings."

THE LION'S EMBRACE.

Monsieur Chassaing, the celebrated French lion hunter, while in Algeria, got two shots at a lion, which bounded away into the cover of evergreen oak, or ilexes, groaning at the same time as if much hurt. The next morning the Arabs were bidden to bring their horses from the encampment, while they set off to follow the tracks of the wounded beast. The Arabs assisted in the search, keeping however at a respectable distance, amid tufts of broom and diss, or tall grass. But we must let our hunter relate his experience of a lion's embrace in his own words, as such experiences are not of every-day occurrence:

"Suddenly a powerful roar came forth from the midst of one of these tufts, and I saw the lion rise up, and with the first bound he came within six yards where I stood. Flurried by the imminence of the danger, I fired without taking aim; and I had barely time to press my finger on the trigger before the enormous mass fell upon me crushing me down. I was overthrown, my head downward, the lion was over me, and had my right arm between his jaws. Obeying the instinct of preservation, I endeavored to obtain possession of my pistols, with the left, but they had fallen out of the waistband when I was struck down. I was thus left heipless against my terrible adversary without any other means of defense than my arms, one of which was paralyzed in the animal's mouth.

"The lion, however, let go my arm and sought to catch me by the head; the spring which he took from behind to effect this caused me to slip under him, but his tooth took my lower lip in the movement, and cut it down to the chin, by a superhuman effort I seized the lion by the mane, over the ear, and slipping my thumb under its lower jaw, I managed to keep it at a distance; another movement made me slip further, so that he could no longer catch my head without changing his position; but he seized my arm a second time, and bit it severely. All this had taken much less time than has been occupied in the description. Never having lost my senses, I then shouted out, "Here! captain! help!" But in vain. I saw no one.

"My strength began to fail me in consequence of the prolonged resistance I had opposed to my adversary, and the pain that his bites gave me. I was indeed, nearly sinking, when I perceived that the lion was less vigorous, and that he appeared even as if about to let me go. This inspired me with new courage, and also gave the captain time to come to my help, and to discharge his double-barreled rifle into the flanks of the beast. Happily for me the balls had no impetus, or they would have gone through me as well as the lion. It was afterward ascertained that these balls, not being conical, only penetrated an inch or two, whereas my last ball, having struck it in the breast, and injured it both in the lungs and region of the heart.

"These two new wounds hence only increased the fury of the beast, which, letting go my arm, seized me by the shoulder, the only part that he could lay hold of; then rising upon his hind legs, he bounded toward the bottom of the ravine carrying me with him. This was a horrible moment, and I thought I had reached my last. As he went along, my head struck against the trees, and my back chafed on the rocks; nevertheless I shouted on:

"Captain, take my gun; it has still one barral loaded.

"I do not know if he heard me, but he did nothing.

"It was in these frightful tortures that I arrived at the bottom of the ravine, always borne along by the lion, but also always holding by him with the left hand. This resistance irritated him so much that he made two desperate efforts to shake me off, and I felt my shoulder cracking in his formidable jaws."

"Suddenly I saw him sink down and fall over on his left side, his hindquarters pressing on my legs; the lion was expiring. It was nigh time. I let go his mane; and clutching by a tuft of grass, I raised myself up by a supreme effort, stepping over the prostrate beast, and climbing up to the point from whence he had dragged me. There the pain in my arm became agonizing, and trying to move it, arm and fingers both obeyed my will. I saw with joy no bones were broken, only the arm had been frightfully bitten."

This terrible struggle, which lasted only from two to three minutes, nearly cost the lion hunter his life. He was conveyed on horseback to his tent, and thence to Batna, in a vehicle sent on purpose, and accompanied by his wife in tears. The Arabs showed neither sympathy nor consideration. At Batna he was admitted into the hospital, where for eight days the surgeons thought he would never get over his wounds, but thanks to a good constitution and exceeding care, he did so. In thirty days he took his first walk in the yard of the hospital, and so on the thirty-sixth day he returned home convalescent.

NO GRIT.—It was midnight. The young man had farewelled himself out, and Emeline had locked the door and was putying her shoes when her mother came down with a bedquilt around her and said:

"Wanted to creep up stairs without my hearing you? Didn't think I knew it was an hour after midnight did you?"

The girl made no reply, and the mother continued:

"Did he propose this time?"

"Why mother!" exclaimed the daughter.

"You can, why mother!" all you want to, but don't I know that he has been coming here for a year? Don't I know that you've burned up at least four tons of coal courting around here?"

The girl got her shoes off, and the mother stood in the stair door and asked:

"Emeline, have you got any grit?"

"I guess so."

"I guess you havn't. I just wish that a feller with false teeth and a mole on his chin would come sparking me. Do you know what would happen, Emeline?"

"No."

"Well, I'll tell you. He'd come to time in sixty days, or be'd get out of this mansion like a goat jumping for flower seeds?"

Emeline went to bed to reflect over it.

A NEGRO being asked what he was in jail for, said he was borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the darkey, "but I had to knock the man down free or fo' times before he would lend it to me.

A CURIOUS INTIMACY.

A MAN WHO CLAIMS TO UNDERSTAND HORSE TALK.

The San Francisco *News Letter* says: There is a retired trainer, named Long, residing on a small farm in Alameda county, who lives for nothing else but the pleasure of being near horses. He eats his meals in the stables, sometimes passes the night in the same stall with a favorite pony, and among his equine pets is a mare who whinnies an answer every time he speaks to her. Our informant relates that the most perfect understanding evidently exists between Mr. Long and at least three out of five horses in his stable. Two are recent additions, but even in their case the same affinity is seen in a lesser degree.

The training of horses, their obedience, docility, and tricks in a circus, are no revelty; all of us have seen a horse fire a pistol, stand on two legs, waltz, lie down with his trainer, and perform a hundred acts of sagacity, but these are simply the result of patient training and systematic correction. What Mr. Long claims is far more astounding. He asserts that, from a life long intimacy with horses, he understands their speech; he goes further and declares that their nasal, gutteral, explodent and mob-structed sounds have a different meaning, are used by the coalition of the brain and vocal organs, and that not only do his favorite horses understand him, but that every sound which they utter is perfectly plain to him. When arguing with him that, he might comprehend the meaning of the sounds emanating from the vocal chords of a horse, yet it was a patent impossibility for a horse to understand the English language he replied.

"Living, eating, and sleeping with my horses has given me the knowledge I possess, and the same intimacy has acquired for my horses the powers I claim for them." Here, turning to a slender, light built gray pony, he said: "Billy, we are talking of you; if you understand what I am saying, turn your head round on the outside." The pony did so, and then resumed his feed. "Billy," he continued, "tell me your age, how long have you lived here, and on which side of you is your friend Vesta?" The pony whined for about two minutes consecutively, and then being loose in its stall, walked into the adjoining one occupied by the mare Vesta. "Now," he continued, "do you and billy walk down together to the trough and drink while I make up your beds." Vesta and Billy walked quietly out and proceeded straight to the trough.

While they were out Mr. Long turned over the straw carefully with a fork, and carried on an animated conversation with a rone gelding about fifteen hands high, Vesta's neighbor on the other side. The name of this horse was Poley, and after talking angrily to him for some minutes about some fault he had committed the day before, he ordered Mr. Poley to lie down and not to get up until after Billy and Vesta had returned. Our informant saw but little in this to prove Mr. Long's claims, as many a horse will lie down at the word of command; but when without a further word, Poley arose and walked out to the water trough after the return of the other two horses, the subject became as difficult of solution as before.

HE HAD NO FUN IN HIM.—One of the members of the Methodist Conference, recently held in T———, was out for a walk at an early hour one morning, and while on Howard street he encountered a strapping big fellow, who was drawing a wagon to the blacksmith shop.

"Catch hold here and help me down to the shop with this wagon and I'll buy the whisky!" called the big fellow.

"I never drink," solemnly replied the good man.

"Well, you can take a cigar."

"I never smoke."

The man dropped the wagon tongue, looked hard at the member and asked:

"Don't you chew?"

"No, sir," was the decided reply.

"You must get mighty lonesome," mused the teamster.

"I guess I'm all right—I feel firstrate."

"I'll bet you even that I can lay you on your back," remarked the teamster. "Come now, let's warm up a little."

"I never bet."

"Well, let's take each other down for fun, then. You are as big as I am, and I'll give you the under hold."

"I never have fun," solemnly answered the minister.

"Well, I'm going to tackle you anyhow. Here we go!

The teamster slid up and endeavored to get a neck hold, but he had only just commenced to feel about when he was lifted clear off the grass and slammed against a tree-box with such force that he gasped half a dozen times before he could get his breath.

"Now you keep away from me!" exclaimed the minister, picking up his cane.

"Bust me if I don't!" replied the teamster, as he edged off. What's the use in lying and saying that you didn't have any fun in you when you're chuck full of it! Blame it! you wanted to break my back, didn't you?"

IT IS BETTER.—It is better to wear a calico dress without trimmings, if it be paid for, than to owe the shop keeper for the most elegant silk, cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner.

Better to live in a cabin all your own, than in a brown stone mansion belonging to somebody else.

Better walk forever than run in debt for a horse and carriage.

Better use the old cane seated chairs and faded two ply carpet than tremble at the bills sent home from the upholsterer's for the most elegant parlor set ever made.

Better to meet your business acquaintances with a free "don't owe you a cent" smile than to dodge around the corner from a dun.

Better pay the organ grinder two cents for music, if you must have it, than to owe for a piano.

Better gaze upon bare walls than upon pictures unpaid for.

Better eat thin soup from earthen dishes, if you owe your butcher nothing, than to dine off lamb and beef, and know it does not belong to you.

Better have a fit of hysterics than run in debt for furniture, cloth, or anything else that you may wish for.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Oct. 27, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN REILLY, of Altoona.

STATE SENATOR:

W. FISK CONRAD, of Tyrone.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:

JOHN DOWNEY, Johnstown.
JAMES J. THOMAS, Carroll Twp.

SHERIFF:

JOHN RYAN, Cambria Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:

JOHN FLANAGAN, Stonycreek Twp.
JOHN D. THOMAS, Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

ISAAC N. WISSINGER, Blacklick Twp.

JURY COMMISSIONER:

JOSEPH CRAMER, Allegheny Twp.

Our Candidate for State Senator.

W. Fiske Conrad, Esq., the nominee of the Democratic party in this district for State Senator, has entered upon the duties of the campaign with an earnest and hopeful determination to use every honorable effort to secure his election, and the energy displayed by him should be fully seconded by the Democrats of both counties, knowing full well as we all do that the district is our's by not less than three hundred majority and that nothing is needed but strict fealty to the cause to redeem the district from the control, already too long continued, of the Republican party. Nominated as Mr. Conrad has been after a prolonged and warmly contested struggle, he comes before the people with the prestige of a victory fairly won through the unswerving and untiring adherence of those who know him best and have an abiding faith in his ability to win the prize and his competency to perform the duties of the position with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituents. In no respect whatever is he the inferior of his competitor, for whom not a word of commendation can be uttered that does not with equal force and truth apply to Mr. Conrad himself. But above and beyond all this is the fact that he will represent the district as it should be represented politically, and, if elected, will record his vote and use his influence against the infamous schemes of the most reckless and dishonest ring that ever cursed a party or disgraced a State, not the least of which—in fact the most important and all absorbing of which—is the election two years hence of a United States Senator, a high and honorable position for which Don Cameron, a true chip of the old block, and the present notorious Secretary of War under the infamous Grant dynasty, is admitted to be the "coming man," provided of course that John A. Lemon and men of his ilk are returned to the State Senate in sufficient numbers to secure a consummation so devoutly wished by the ruling dynasty. This one fact alone should alienate from Mr. Lemon not only the support of every Democrat in the district, without which he could never have attained his present political status, but it should turn from him all honest and decent men of his own party, who abhor as much as Democrats can possibly do the dishonorable and disgraceful acts which the Cameron faction in this State has so frequently and so boldly perpetrated in order to attain their own selfish ends, and that too at the expense of everything that should be held sacred among men who love their country and honor its institutions, and who desire more than anything else fair play and an honest deal in matters public as well as private. Let Democrats and all others who are imbued with such sentiments as these see to it that no man is elected to the Senate who will vote for Don Cameron, or any member of the infamous ring of which he is the acknowledged leader, for the high and honorable position of United States Senator.

DEMOCRATS, we must "hold the fort." The prospects are more than bright for a glorious victory. The well fed and well paid minions of the government put forth all their energies and powers, aided by a heavy taxation on office holders, paid with your money, to carry the great Western States, and were fearfully beaten in the attempt. With increased taxation on the office holders they now seek in the Eastern States to recover their lost ground. Shall we be less brave and invincible than our gallant Western brethern? Shall Cambria county be less brave ro less animated by those patriotic sentiments which have heretofore prompted and guided her? Forbid it, heaven! No, every Democrat is conscious that our success will prevent a continuance of national war and sectional bitterness, and that while our own serried hosts stand firm, scores of honest Republicans are with us to day who love our common country as much as we do, and who are willing to aid in the restoration of a true Republican form of government in place of the present miserable abortion which disgraces the country and robs the treasury with an unsparing hand.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, the conservative candidate for Governor of South Carolina, in a late speech at Aiken, in that State, told the people to offer no resistance to arbitrary arrests, but to submit quietly. If United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon them, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of their country. The people are determined upon a peaceful victory and must give no pretext to their enemies to find the slightest grounds for the unjust charges made by Grant and his cabinet against them.

Forward, Democrats!

Cambria county, which has been well named "the star that never sets," will give Tilden and Hendricks a majority of over 1200, and will elect the entire Democratic county ticket without a single exception. And why should she fail to do so? Does not our whole ticket, nominated fairly in a full convention with open doors, present to the people good and true men well deserving of their united support?

Of Hon. John Reilly we need scarcely speak. Reared in the humble abode of honest poverty, he, by his business talent, by his energy, and by a character for purity and integrity that has never been and never can be assailed, has reached his present honorable and well merited position.

W. Fiske Conrad, the Democratic nominee for State Senator, is in all respects more than the peer of John A. Lemon, and as the district is Democratic we feel assured of his triumphant election.

Our candidates for Assembly are without flaw and above reproach, both being men of integrity and good repute. Capt. John Downey, a Cambrian by birth, served his country gallantly in the war of the rebellion, and is now called a rebel because he is not a radical. James J. Thomas, the favorite son of northern Cambria, is too well known to need an introduction from us. A fearless, outspoken and intelligent Democrat, the vote he is sure to receive will bear ample testimony to the high appreciation in which he is held. These are the gentlemen whom the people have nominated against the ring candidates, John H. Brown, a briefless lawyer, and W. H. Sloan, a young physician from Indiana county, neither of whom, however, are receiving any aid or comfort from the men who were foremost in placing them upon the Republican ticket, although Democrats are expected to vote for and elect them.

Next on the list is our worthy candidate for Sheriff, Mr. John Ryan, the chief object of radical attack and the man above all others on our ticket whom the desperate leaders of the Republican party are doing their utmost to defeat. Vain, however, will be their efforts, for during a residence in our county of over twenty-one years, most of the time as a merchant of acknowledged integrity and unimpeachable honesty, he has won a name and a fame that must secure for him the endorsement of a large majority of our people, especially in view of the fact that he has never had a lawsuit and never oppressed any one in the effort to secure his own just rights. Always voting the Democratic ticket, he never until now sought an office, although eminently fitted to fill any position of trust or profit within the gift of our people. But the ring politicians who are opposing him say that he cannot electioneer, to which we reply that if to bribe voters by the use of OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY *and to trade and barter for votes* be electioneering, then John Ryan is certainly not an adept at the business. But if honesty, integrity and purity of life are passports to public favor in Cambria county, then Mr. Ryan will have no difficulty in leading his competitor by not less than one thousand majority.

And now a word or two about our candidates for Associate Judge. Hon. John Flanagan, one of the nominees for this important position, has already occupied a place on the bench for nearly five years, performing his duties with honor to himself and credit to the county; and as the people are well aware of his integrity and fitness, his majority in the county will be greater than that of even Tilden and Hendricks. Mr. John D. Thomas, the other candidate for Associate Judge, is an honest, industrious mechanic, who has spent almost his entire life in the county. He belongs to a family whose Democratic record is above reproach, and he himself, by his active and untiring efforts on behalf of the cause, has done his full share in keeping that record bright and clean. True, we are told that on *one* occasion he opposed the nominees of his own party and aided in the election of the Republican candidate for Assembly on that occasion. Without either affirming or denying this allegation, we see no good reason in it for opposing him at this time, especially when his competitor is Richard Jones, who in return for *only one* Democratic vote cast by him during his entire lifetime, was elected Associate Judge for five years, but had scarcely entered upon the duties of the office to which the Democracy had elected him when he went back to his first love, from which he has never since departed. A man who thus betrays both parties is undeserving the support of either, and the vote which is sure to be polled against him on election day will show very plainly that his political standing in the county is very decidedly below par.

Of the candidates for Poor Director and Jury Commissioner, Messrs. Wissinger and Cramer, it is almost needless to say that better men for the respective positions could not have been named. They are both honest and upright men, fully competent and deserving, and that they will receive the united support of the party there cannot be a shadow of doubt.

Such, in brief, is our county ticket, and whether we look at principles or at men, we feel strong and invincible against the coming contest. We do not attack the character of the opposing candidates, willing as we are to leave such dirty work to the rotten office stealer of the Johnstown *Tribune*, but we care not which of the candidates on the Republican ticket are compared with the Democratic nominees, the latter are more than the peers of their opponents in every respect; and if we published a paper like the *Tribune* we could especially show, in the light of certain events which have transpired within the last few years, how Thomas Davis would compare with John Ryan, much to the disadvantage we are sure of the first named gentleman.

EX GOVERNOR CURTIN is fighting a manly battle for Tilden and Hendricks. Fresh from his triumphant campaign in Indiana he returns to his own State to follow up and finish the good work.

GRANT and his cabinet, at the dictation of Simon Cameron and his son, J. Don Cameron, lately appointed Secretary of War, have once more placed their mailed hand on the throat of South Carolina, a State which may be aptly called the "Poland of America," and a President, submissive to the most cruel and insolent demands of the corrupt crew of thieves and carpet-baggers of that State, has, by his proclamation, placed the people of the State substantially under martial law. In the language of Judge Black, of this State, "It is the most lawless outrage on record. It is forbidden by the express words of the constitution and by its whole spirit. Even if it were the exercise of legal power, it is a cruelty so base that no civilized despot would be guilty of it." It is a deliberate and cold blooded assault on the whole people of the State. But they are patient and submissive under long suffering and persecution, and the Democratic State Committee have the patience and coolness to issue a calm address to the people, in which they exhibit an unselfish patriotism and a spirit of self-denial that will challenge universal commendation. The following extract from the address will serve to show the manly and patriotic spirit that pervades all its utterances:

We bow in perfect submission to the proclamation of His Excellency the President and exhort our fellow-citizens, whom we represent in the present canvass, to yield full and entire obedience to every command in the said proclamation. We know that the clubs called rifle clubs are associations for home protection; that they are not combinations as charged by the Governor of this state; that there are but few that have arms or ammunition; that those which have been equipped were so done with the sanction and sometimes with the aid of the Governor and have been recognized by him as useful and appropriate bodies, and not one of them has been accused of disorder. We know that their necessity was occasioned by the reckless distribution of arms and ammunition among the colored people by the state officials, and we further know that our white citizens were, on the 16th day of this month, massacred at a peaceful political assemblage, when by agreement with C. C. Bowen, Republican chairman of Charleston county, and sheriff of said county, and first presidential elector for the state at large on the Republican ticket, who was present, they went without arms to meet the colored race, the voters of the so-called Republican party in this state, who were likewise, by Mr. Bowen's agreement, bound to be without arms; and we know that the politicians, who are the authors of all our evils, are teaching among the colored race the use of the rifle and the torch. We know that our homes are in peril and that our women and children are exposed to the horrors of ruthless butchery and barbarity, but nevertheless we advise and command, so far as our authority goes, that every such rifle club against which the misrepresentations of the governor of the state are aimed be forthwith disbanded, and that the members thereof be held in future only by those ties of humanity which bind all good men together; that the name of the club be abandoned and the officers cease to exercise their powers. This is said with the express declaration that these clubs are not associated with or subject to our political control; we repeat that we speak without disrespect to the President of the United States. He acts upon the statements made by the governor of this state, but we say it that we may show our willingness to obey without committing an untruth against ourselves by seeming to acknowledge that of which we are not guilty. We are not engaged in unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings; we cannot disperse because we are not gathered together; we cannot retire peaceably to our abodes because we are in our homes in peace, disturbed alone by the political agitations created by the governor and his minions. But we resignedly and cheerfully in the performance of our duty suspend the exercises of our individual and private rights to prevent evil to the whole people, relying upon the universal sense of right and appealing to the Almighty to sustain us.

Southern War Claims.

GOVERNOR TILDEN SPIKES THE GUNS OF THE RADICALS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Gov. Tilden has addressed to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt a letter dated to-day relating to his position in regard to southern claims. He quotes the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, points to the fact that it has been repeatedly approved by democratic state conventions of the south, and was adopted as part of the platform of the last national democratic convention, which declared it universally accepted as a final settlement.—Gov. Tilden, after citing his own public declarations on the subject previously made says: Should I be elected President the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me be maintained executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid, no claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed, no claim for any losses or damage incurred by disloyal persons, arising from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damage claims or for the refunding of any such tax. The danger of the National treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion but from claims of persons residing in the southern states of having property in those states who were or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the government of the union. Such claims even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of war have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations condemned by the adjudications of the supreme court of the United States and only find any status by force of specific legislation of congress. Those claims have become stale and are often stained with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators or lobbyists who have no equity against the tax payers or the public. They should in all cases be scrutinized with jealous care. The calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the late war, are for the most part irreparable. The government cannot recall to life the million of our youths who went to untimely gravet nor compensate the sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals the burdens of taxation hitherto borne or of debts incurred to sustain the government which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages or losses incident to military operations or resulting in every variety of from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general rule but to let by-gones be by-gones, to turn from the dead past to a new and better future, and on that basis to assure peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people to the end that all the springs of our productive industries may be quickened and a new prosperity created in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

—There were 3,120 persons on the Centennial grounds last Sunday, of whom about 850 were laborers. How is that for shutting up shop on the Lord's day?

Let Truthful Men Read.

LETTER FROM A REPUBLICAN NEIGHBOR OF JOHN RYAN.

The following letter from Mr. Henry Gore, of Cambria borough, was left by him in the office of the Johnstown *Tribune* in time for the weekly issue of that paper of the 13th inst., but the editor of the *Tribune*, to show his utter disregard of truth and fairness towards John Ryan, has failed to publish it. It is hardly necessary for us, remarks the Johnstown *Democrat*, to say who Mr. Henry Gore is, because there is perhaps not a man more favorably known all over the county than he is. He has been a life-long opponent of the Democratic party, has been a delegate to almost every Republican convention that has been held in this county, has been a member of the Republican county committee for the past twelve years, and has been the foundation and stand-by of the Republican party in Cambria borough. When such a man addresses a letter to a Republican paper he has a right to be heard, and when unfair partisan leaders try to suppress the truth and circulate falsehood, it only has the effect of making honest men more determined to see that respectable men are elected to office. If the Republican candidates can stand the course of the *Tribune* we feel confident in saying that the Democratic candidates can put up with it.

But here is Mr. Henry Gore's letter, to which we ask the attention of our readers:

To the Editor of the Johnstown Tribune:

DEAR SIR,—I notice an article signed "Jake" in your issue of the 10th inst., which every one here knows to be false. He says he went to school thirty years ago with Tim and Tom Davis, the candidate for Sheriff—that Tom went to the war and Tim remained at home; and that that is more than Mr. Ryan's friends can say for him. I can say more than that for Mr. Ryan. He had two brothers in the army, one of whom helped to raise Co. C., of the 55th Regiment, P. V., in this town, and lost his life in the service in South Carolina. His cousin, Peter McDermott, who was clerking for him, went in the same company. "Jake" says when Tom Davis came home he made middle Cambria blossom like a rose. If my gray head serves me right it was Sam Henry and Lloyd's bank that made it blossom; but who helped to pluck it that caused its death and failure? Did "Jake" or his schoolmates from Jackson township? Again he says while T. D. was fighting for his country, Mr. Ryan was getting rich selling whiskey beyond the bridge, which every one knows and I can prove to be a lie. He never sold any whiskey in Cambria city; he followed the same business he is in yet. He says that he displaced Mr. Naylor as Post-Master. I know better. Mr. Ryan was the best friend Mr. Naylor had. He gave it up to Mr. Ryan, as it suited no other person; it don't pay any person. If he did not take it we would have none. Let "Jake" go out and ask Mr. Naylor who displaced him, the one-armed man or the one-legged soldier, and he will tell the truth, not like Jake. Again, he says Mr. Ryan refused the strikers credit. I know better, the men that dealt with him he did not refuse, but lads like bald-headed "Jake," that went to school with Tim and Tom Davis, who would trust him? He says, let the voters decide who should be Sheriff. I have been an active worker for the Republican party for years, which you know, Mr. Editor, being most always a delegate from here and on the County Committee. Was a member of it two years ago when Tom Davis was chairman, and he sold us out, but he will be worse sold now than he sold us then, I am good on a race, if I know my horse's speed and his record. Ryan's record is good in this political race; no man in the county can say anything against him unless they lie on him like "Jake," and Tom Davis has no more chance of being Sheriff than I have of being the next President; all Tim and Tom's bragging and Jake's lying can't beat Ryan. I have known him this 20 years and dealt with him most of that time, and an honester or a more upright man I never met. I never know him to sue or sell out or seize on any body's furniture although many a man went away owing him, men like lying "Jake," from Jackson township. Tom, if you don't sell or trade the balance of your ticket and Hayes should be elected, which I hope he will, you would stand a better chance for Ryan's post-office than for Sheriff.

HENRY GORE.

Cambria City, Oct. 12, 1876.

OBITUARY—FRANCIS P. BLAIR.—A dispatch from Washington city announces the death on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, of the venerable journalist and politician, Francis Preston Blair, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Blair was born in Washington county, Va., April 12, 1791, and graduated at Transylvania University, Ky. He studied law, but from ill-health and weakness of voice, never engaged in the practice. Early a politician he was a friend of Mr. Clay, and supported him for the presidency in 1824, but separated from him after he gave his vote for J. Q. Adams and entered the Adams administration. An article written by Mr. Blair in a Kentucky newspaper upon the nullification movement, in the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, attracted the attention of the President, who invited him, though he was personally unknown to the President, to remove to Washington and become the editor of a Democratic journal there. Under Mr. Blair's auspices the publication of the *Globe* was commenced in November, 1830, and so continued until the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency in March, 1845, who required him to sell that journal to Mr. Thos. Richie, on the ground that the change was necessary to the harmony of the Democratic party. Mr. Blair then retired to Silver Spring, where he has since resided. In the Presidential election of 1848 he withdrew from the Democratic party and supported Mr. Van Buren and the Wilmot proviso. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise he took a prominent part in the organization of the Republican party, with which he continued to act up to the close of the war, since which he has not figured in politics. Mr. Blair was an astute and well-posted politician, and whilst editor of the *Globe* wielded a large influence with his party.

HON. JOHN REILLY, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has already served one term to the satisfaction of the public. We venture to say that the district was never more creditably represented, nor did any of its representatives ever pay more attention to the interests of his constituents than Mr. Reilly. He was a *business* member, taking up but little time in speech-making, but devoting his time and energies toward forwarding the public business. When he had anything to say he said it, and said it to the point. Mr. Reilly did another thing that no other representative from this district ever did. By his influence, his work and his vote, he aided in reducing the expenses of the government for the current fiscal year $30,000,000. Upon a record of honest, earnest work for retrenchment and reform in the government. Mr. Reilly is presented for re election. His success should not be doubtful.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

—Hon. Stephen J. Meany, the Irish patriot, who was convicted of constructive treason to the British government in 1866, for words spoken on American soil, and condemned to fifteen years of penal servitude, but afterward liberated upon the demand of the United States government, and who was on the stump for Tilden and Hendricks in Indiana and Ohio and rendered very effective service to the cause of good government in those States, will speak at a number of points in Pennsylvania before the close of the campaign.

A Radical Dodge.

An Ohio correspondent writes to the Philadelphia *Times*:

The country has been, and no doubt still is, infested with radical emissaries, whose part it is to personate supposed rebel officers from the South, who are working up and talking up supposed rebel claims, which they profess to regard as secured in the event of Mr. Tilden's election. The vileness and shamelessness of this scheme are almost atoned for by the ingenuity and cunning which conceived it. The Centennial grounds and the railroad trains are the favorite fields of operation. Let a few cases attest the plan of action.

About two weeks prior to the October elections the writer was standing in the Arkansas state building, on the Centennial grounds, when, in the confusion of the crowd, he overheard a conversation near him which at once especially attracted his attention. The principal speaker was a tolerably intelligent gentleman, who professed to be from the state of Arkansas and to have been an officer of respectable rank in the rebel army. The other party was from Ohio. The supposed Arkansas rebel was warm in his expressions of hope and confidence in the election of Mr. Tilden. He asserted that the Southern people had nothing to expect from Hayes' election, but that in the event of Tilden's success they had a certain prospect of the payment of a large amount of claims which he avowed were just and ought to be paid. His description of the kind and amount of these claims was simply ludicrous in its extravagance and folly, and was sufficient alone to stamp the man as an impostor or a lunatic. But he had evidently found his man, and was making the best use possible of his verdancy and credulity. Without hearing him through your correspondent became absorbed in the attractions of the great show.

On the day after this the writer (who is a resident of Ohio) sauntered into the Ohio state building to take a look at the Toledo and Cleveland papers. To his intense surprise he saw this same "Arkansas rebel" sitting at the reading table, earnestly scanning the Cleveland papers. Believe me, this man was at once, by the writer, "suspected of being suspicious." He was next seen by the writer looking over the Ohio visitors' register, when he was casually asked if he was successful in finding any Ohio friends. His reply was, "Oh, yes; several of them." This man was a resident of the Western Reserve in Northern Ohio. He was simply a sneaking emissary of Zach Chandler's committee, hired to "fire the Northern heart" by the most cowardly subterfuge that desperation can conceive or madness execute.

A few days subsequent to this a friend of the writer was returning by rail from the Centennial when he was informed that in the smoking car on the same train was a late distinguished officer in the rebel army, who had just been to Washington to file some rebel claims against the day of Tilden's election, when he had the assurance they would be paid. He proceeded to the smoking car, where, he found a deeply interested group of listeners surrounding an eloquent "claimant," who was delivering himself of similar lingo to that which the Arkansas man had given vent to. Our friend elbowed his way to within sight of the "rebel officer," when he was not a little amused and nonplussed by seeing an acquaintance of many years, who was then a resident of Ohio and a Republican candidate for a county office in one of the counties of northern Ohio! With much confusion and with the statement that he was only making a "little fun for the boys" and also with the request that our friend would not expose him, this "rebel claimant" subsided for the time.

Other like instances have come to the knowledge of your correspondent. A prominent physician of Williams county, in this state, who went to the Centennial as a Tilden Republican, encountered one of these bogus rebel claimants and came back a convert to Hayes, and created not a little sensation by his narration of what the rebels expected from Tilden's election. Fortunately he has discovered the fraud, and is now, as we learn, doubly confirmed in his convictions that we must have a change.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.—THE GREAT COMPETITION IN THE PIANO DEPARTMENT. —*Steinway & Sons Against the World.*—A special dispatch from Philadelphia to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, dated Sept. 27th, says: The agony of exhibitors as to awards is over. The formal ceremonies of announcement were held this evening in Judges' Hall. President Hawley, for the Centennial Commission, presented the lists of those to whom diplomas and medals had been decreed to the President of the United States, who delivered them to the several foreign and State commissioners. Owing to the fierce competition among piano manufactures, the greatest interest was manifested to know who had carried off the highest honors. Steinway & Sons, as usual, are the victors, and the judges at Philadelphia have indorsed the verdicts of the juries at Paris and at Vienna. Forty different makers, comprising all the most noted at home and abroad, competed, and the American Steinway is the best. The following extract, which will serve as an illustration, tells why the judges in their report recommended the awarding of a diploma and medal to Steinway for the greatest concert capacity in grand pianos, as also the highest degree of excellence in all their styles, viz: "Largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the string and construction and bracing of the frame." After this follows a minute description and indorsement of six of the principal and most valuable of Steinway & Sons' patents.

—About 8:30 o'clock Friday morning the wife of Ira Baker (colored), residing at Glen Loch, Pa., was seen running along the road in a frantic manner. When she reached the railroad station she informed a gentleman that she had just killed her four children, and then resumed her wanderings. The gentleman drove to the house, and not finding the husband, hunted him, up. The two visited the house, and found the three children, aged respectively two, four and six years, in an almost lifeless condition, their heads being beaten to a jelly with a heavy club. The baby, aged two months, was covered up with a heavy feather bed, the intention of the mother being to smother it. The three children cannot possibly survive. People went in search of the unfortunate woman, who is undoubtedly insane.

—A shocking accident, resulting in the almost instant death of Mr. James Thompson, occurred at Lacytown, Forest county, on Saturday last. Mr. Thompson was working on a turn-table in the saw-mill of Collins & Holbrook, standing upon one stick of timber and driving another with a heavy maul, when the maul struck a brace above his head, causing him to lose his balance and fall through into the race beneath the mill, a distance of about eighteen feet. In his fall the back of his head struck a brace, fracturing the base of his skull, and turning him over so that his forehead struck a saw log in the race, breaking in the whole front part of his head and exposing the brain. He lived about half an hour after the accident, but was never conscious after he struck.

The Main Buildings

OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES. The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building on 4th street, and Market, now what changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL. The house is exclusively devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and the reliable methods of business originated and still carried on there. THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT Thirteenth and Market, street is a wonder to the throngs of people daily visiting it. It covers a square in the heart of the city, and on one grand floor is found between one and two million dollars in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, RUBBER GOODS, LADIES' COATS. The rules of the house are simple, but scrupulously followed. Every thing put upon the counters is marked in plain figures, and the lowest cash price is the only one ever asked. Buyers are free to return any purchase, and the money will be refunded without question or cavil. As to the business it is transacted on the cash basis, and the system is strictly adhered to. In a word, the house is to be conducted in the most liberal manner, selling good goods and taking nothing but the money if they are not satisfactory.

Visitors Welcome!

News and Other Notings.

—Brawley's old mill at Lancaster, was burned Sunday morning. Loss, $15,000.

—Sixty varieties of chickens, turkeys and geese and thirty varieties of pigeons were exhibited by Col. Taggart at the Northumberland county fair.

—At an auction in Thomaston, Connecticut, 700 bushels of potatoes were sold for eighteen dollars, or a little more than two and one-half cents per bushel.

—In consequence of a lightning rod peddler a girl in Columbus, Ohio, hotel swallowed a bottle of vitrol. Of two evils she probably encountered the least.

—The estate of the deceased Pittsburgh coal king, W. H. Brown, foots up over $3,250,000. In early life he dug coal at one and a half cents per bushel.

—Twelve hundred United States troops are now stationed in or near Columbia, S. C., and the number is being added to daily. All is quiet throughout the State.

—An effort is being made now to have the machinery on the Centennial grounds permanently retained for the purpose of holding Franklin Institute exhibitions.

—A pipe line war is on the tapis. The Pennsylvania transportation company is to be brought up on a *quo warranto*, to show whether its charter should not be forfeited.

—Five thousand unclaimed trunks are stored in the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania railroad. This is the champion grand trunk road of the country.

—Quimbo Appo, the notorious Chinese murderer, of New York, arrived in California from the Flowery Kingdom in 1844, and has been carving Christians in a desultory way ever since.

—The Main Exposition building is to remain permanently in its present position, and be used for exhibition purposes by the citizens of Philadelphia. This will no doubt meet with general approval.

—The cost of running the Centennial averages $11,000, a day, including $300,000 paid to 300 judges of award, and all the other expenses. The total admissions down to last Saturday amounted to $7,842,148.

—The coronor's jury have rendered a verdict in the case of the boiler explosion at Zug's mills, Pittsburg, declaring that it resulted from insufficient water in the boilers and that the engineer was incompetent.

—Linkner, suspected of being the murderer of his partner Henry Shaffer, a cattle dealer in Allegheny county, has been committed for trial. The evidence against him is circumstantial but leading to serious suspicion.

—A man entered the Massachusetts State Prison at the age of 27, on Tuesday, to serve a sentence of 20 years, all of whose life except two years and three days had been spent in reformatory or charitable institutions.

—During a prairie fire in Saline county, Nebraska, last week, a farmer's wife running for safety to plowed ground, fell exhausted with her head on the loam, but was burned to death, having been unable to rise and move a few feet further.

—Fifteen colored men paraded with the Hayes and Wheeler Battalion at Lynn, Massachusetts, the other night, and were then excluded, by order of the battalion, from the collation which was given afterward. Has Mr. Chandler been notified?

—An account of the loss of the brig Almira states that the crew of five, including the captain, took to a raft, and after terrible sufferings the captain and one of the crew died. Another became insane and jumped overboard, The remaining two were rescued.

—It was the desire of the late Francis P. Blair that the bearers at his funeral should be chosen from among his grandsons. In compliance with his wish, eight sons of the late Gen. F. P. Blair, of the late James Blair, and of the Hon. Montgomery Blair acted in that capacity.

—It is now in order for the gentlemen who conducted Governor Hartranft's canvass last fall to tell what they know about the bargain with the Mollie Maguires. Slattery is unquestionably a bad man, but he appears to have told an unpleasant amount of truth. Don't all speak at once.

—California bids fair to rival Spain in the field of raisin production. Last year she sent to the San Francisco market 20,000 twenty-pound boxes of raisins. This year she will produce 60,000 boxes, one vineyard of 24 acres alone yielding this season 80 tons of raisins from 240 tons of grapes.

—The Waynesburg *Independent* says: There is a grave yard on a hill in this county which contains but two graves, and both have a most peculiar history. Two men are buried there, one of whom committed suicide by hanging and the other by cutting his throat, and both were married to the same woman.

—There is a terrible story going the rounds of the radical journals detailing the indignities visited by Gov. Tilden on the corpse of his nephew, a Union soldier, who died on the battle field. But it appears, on inquiry, that there were no such indignities and no such corpse, and that Gov. Tilden had no nephew in the service.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - OCT. 27, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Snow in an almost imperceptible quantity fell yesterday.

—Don't change your residence if you wish to retain your right to vote on the 7th of November.

—An epidemic disease of some kind has caused the closing of the public schools at Salsbury, Indiana county.

—Several of our Cambria county lawyers are attending the sessions of the Supreme Court in Pittsburgh this week.

—We had a genuine streak of Indian summer since our last issue, but like everything else enjoyable it soon passed away.

—Wednesday next will be All Souls' Day, when good Catholics are not only expected but obliged to rest from their labors.

—A young man named Frank O. Robins of Curwensville, on Monday last, from injuries received by falling from a barn on the 20th ult.

—A valuable horse recently stolen from Mr. J. Irvin Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg, has been recovered, but the thief is still among the missing.

—Messrs. Kinney & Campbell, druggists, Johnstown, Pa., desire to purchase one hundred pounds of ginseng. Call on or address as above. [10-20-4.]

—An excursion party from Greensburg, Indiana, Blairsville, Johnstown, etc., to the number of five hundred and nineteen, started for the centennial on Tuesday last.

—A tramping four printer named Joseph H. Tully was struck by a shifting engine at Huntingdon, on Wednesday of last week, and sent to kingdom come in short order.

—A catamount measuring four feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail was shot and killed on Friday last near Grant Mill, in Barr township, by Mr. C. C. Adams.

—Indiana county is ere long to be blessed with five weeks of Court, to wit, the two first weeks of December, the first and third weeks of January, and the first week in February, 1877.

—All Hallow E'en, otherwise and more generally recognized as "Hallow Eve," will make its appearance next Tuesday. Hide your cabbage heads not forgetting the one on your shoulders.

—It is estimated that the receipts of the Pa. R. R. Co. from all sources during the month of September reached the enormous sum of $4,000,000, one-half of which it is thought was clear profit.

—Our eloquent and patriotic fellow citizen, R. L. Johnston, Esq., is booked for Democratic speeches at Uniontown on Tuesday, at Mt. Pleasant, Stoystown on Wednesday, Nov. 1st, and at Meyersdale, Thursday Nov. 2d.

—Mr. James Corrie, Dentist, in Baltimore, writes: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two or three years, and am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc."

—Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, is said to have an eye on the United States Senatorship. If he has he will find in Don Cameron a foeman worthy of his steel—and iron works both, to say nothing of the centennial and his two terms in Congress.

—A Democratic meeting will be held at Lilly's Station this (Friday) evening, which will be addressed by Messrs. N. Horne, W. H. Rose, L. D. Woodruff, and others; and on to-morrow evening a like meeting will be held at Loretto, where good speeches and plenty of them may also be expected.

—Our old friend and former partner, G. Nelson Smith, Esq., formerly of Johnstown, now of Philadelphia, bought at Sheriff's sale, on Monday last, the entire interest of E. J. Keenan, Esq., in the *Democratic Times*, at Greensburg, Pa. Now that he has it, what does G. N. propose to do with it?

—Maj. Solomon Baer, of Somerset, aged about 60 years, was thrown over the head of a stumbling horse on last Saturday afternoon, and the animal afterwards fell upon him with such force as to break several of his ribs and injure him internally. It is thought, however, that he will recover.

—Michael Brennaman, of Walker township, Huntingdon county, had one of his legs broken on Thursday morning last by a heavy block of wood falling upon it, and a little daughter of Alex. Denny, of Huntingdon, met with a like mishap on Saturday in consequence of falling off a high fence.

—A tramp named Patrick Madden was caught between two freight cars near Bell's Mills, on Tuesday morning last, and very severely squeezed. His injuries are principally internal, but whether fatal or otherwise had not been ascertained at last accounts. He was taken to the Blair county almshouse for treatment.

—During the past five or six weeks the Pa. R. R. Co. has carried to and from the centennial an average of 15,000 passengers per day, which average was increased last week to about 35,000. And yet not a passenger has been injured on this great public thoroughfare during all that time, nor indeed since the centennial opened.

—An alarm cap was placed on the track in one of the lower shops of the Pa. R. R. Co. at Altoona, on Wednesday evening of last week, and after a freight car ran over and exploded the ugly missile, a fragment of which about an inch long struck Jacob Ettinger in the right eye and totally destroyed that very useful member.

—Mr. John Bloom, of Pike township, Clearfield county, a gentleman weighing about 250 pounds, arose from his bed a few mornings ago and was in the act of dressing himself the bones when one of his legs were literally crushed to pieces, and the unfortunate man fell to the floor in great agony. Too much avoirdupois for one Bloom, we take it.

—J. D. Hicks, the Tyrone lawyer who struck Mr. Wm. Taylor on the head with a heavy stick not long since inflicting an ugly wound, put in an appearance before Mayor Gilland, of Altoona, a few days ago, and entered bail in the sum of $800 to appear at the next term of Court and answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery which had been preferred against him.

—Mr. Michael Burkett, an aged citizen of Coopersdale, a short distance west of Johnstown, was struck by the Pacific express near that place, on Saturday afternoon last, and killed instantly. He was engaged at the time in picking up coal, and stepped from the south track to avoid a freight train, thereby escaping one danger only to encounter another which cost him his life.

—The house, stable, furniture, hay, grain, etc., owned by D. Aaron Wise, of Ferguson township, Clearfield county, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week. A stove pipe passing through the roof of the dwelling did the business. Loss heavy.

—Boss Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, sees our big apple and goes nearly an inch and three ounces better. In other words, he has been presented by our lawyer farmer friend and patron, Thad. Banks, with two appies, one of which measures 14½ inches in circumference and weighs 19 ounces, and the other measures 14¼ inches and weigh 18½ ounces.

—Hold the forks, the knives are coming; spoons are on the way; slam the dishes on the table and pass the hash this way; for you know there's little time for fooling when bargains great can be enjoyed by buying goods of all descriptions at the store of Myers & Lloyd, who keep a stock unequalled and sell at prices low all the things that's needed to supply all the wants we know.

—The close of the campaign and the close of the centennial will soon follow each other in quick succession, but the close of neither of them possesses half as much interest for the average man as the cheap and elegant clothes of all styles, sizes and textures so temptingly and so extensively displayed on the shelves and counters of the ever popular Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—While Mr. Samuel Baxter, of the East Ward, was engaged with several others on Saturday last in removing what is known as the old dye house at the Ebensburg woolen factory, one of the "pries" gave way and Mr. Baxter's particular part of the building came down on his right thumb and amputated about an inch of that useful member with as much ease and accuracy almost as a surgeon's knife would have done the work.

—James Callahan, the man who is charged with causing the death of Mr. Jacob Boast' at Lilly's Station, this county, about one month ago, appeared before Judge Dean, who came here for that special purpose, on Saturday afternoon last, and entered bail in the sum of $3,000 to appear at the December term of Court and answer the charge of manslaughter preferred against him. His bondsmen are Messrs. Daniel O'Hagan, John Leahy and John McCool.

—A lad named Elmer Hackett, employed as a messenger at the telegraph signal tower at the Altoona freight depot, mounted the platform of a freight car while in a state of somnambulism, on Thursday night last, and was in the act of crossing over when another section of the train came down and struck the car on which he was standing, precipitating him to the ground and causing his head to come in contact with one of the rails, which inflicted an ugly gash over his left eye extending back behind the ear.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones desires us to say that she has just received a splendid new stock of goods at her millinery establishment on High street, and is now prepared to dispose of them at the lowest possible prices for cash and *for cash only*. The ladies will do well to call on Mrs. Jones at their earliest convenience, as it is always a pleasure we know with the fair sex to get the first pick of everything worth picking. But we advise them not to leave their pocket-books at home if they wish to make their visits both pleasant and profitable.

—When the Hollidaysburg *Register* asserts that the three Democratic papers in Cambria county are trying to get up a religious feeling against Gen. Campbell because he is a Protestant, and in favor of Mr. Reilly because he is a Catholic, it must either prove that all Protestants are Know-Nothings, which of course it cannot do, or accept the other alternative of having uttered a wilful and malicious lie, so far at least as the FREEMAN is concerned. It is at liberty to accept either horn of the dilemma, but it need not be told that the latter is the only available one.

—As some of our readers are apt to forget the fact sometimes, it is well enough to remind them occasionally that Mr. T. T. Spence, the photographic artist, is still ready and willing to execute all work and furnish all articles in his line at prices which anybody can stand even in these woful hard times. There is no discount, as everybody knows full well, on the pictures taken by Mr. Spence, but there is a heavy discount on the figures usually charged for such work, as all can learn to their satisfaction by calling on that gentleman at his elegant Photograph Gallery on High street.

—Greensburg and all the region of country between there and Latrobe was visited by a terrific hail storm on Sunday evening last, which shattered window panes by the hundred and covered the ground with hail stones to a considerable depth, many of which measured from an inch to an inch and a half in circumference. Persons and animals caught out in the storm were severely pelted, and in one case at least a horse ran away with a buggy, throwing the occupants, a lady and gentleman, out and injuring them slightly, besides breaking the vehicle all to pieces.

—We record with sincere regret the decease of the first member of the Sisters of St. Joseph in this diocese, Sister M. Alphonsus Glyun, who departed this life yesterday (Thursday) morning at the convent in this place, fortified by the sacraments of the Catholic Church and surrounded by the religous community whom she loved so well and for whom it is to be hoped she is now interceding in heaven. "Those who leave father and mother, etc., for my sake shall receive a hundred fold in this life and eternal life hereafter." Funeral and obsequeis at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning in the chapel of "Our Lady of Lourdes," attached to Mt. Gallitzen Seminary. R. I. P.

—Gen. Campbell, the man who is running against John Reilly in this Congressional district, without any show of success, did Carrolltown the honor of a visit one day last week, but beyond a simple "How d'ye do?" when introduced to the citizens of that vicinity, he had little or nothing to say to any one. He probably felt that Carrolltown wasn't a healthy place for Republican office-seekers, and hence his indifference. On the other hand, the people with whom he came in contact very naturally concluded that he was too proud to be sociable—in fact, that he, like the immortal Fitzhugh of Texas, was a "biger man than Grant"—and as a consequence they left him very severely alone.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* simply lies; as usual when it says that the FREEMAN made the first offer to bet that Mr. Ryan did not buy or attempt to buy, and did not instruct anybody else to buy or attempt to buy for him, the vote or voluntary absence of any delegate to the last Democratic county convention. No such proposition appeared in our paper previous to the one published by us last week over the signature of the chairman of the Democratic county committee. We merely said we believed we were safe in assuring the editor of the *Herald* that he could earn a goodly sum if he succeeded in proving certain charges made through the columns of his paper in regard to the question at issue. That and nothing more.

—Not because his candidacy may have the effect of defeating Lemon and electing Conrad, but because we deem it due to him as a citizen and a neighbor, we take occasion just here to say what every man acquainted with Mr. John J. Evans knows to be true, and that is that he is an honorable, upright and high-minded gentleman whose election, if such a thing were possible, would secure for this district a representative in the State Senate whose intelligence and faithful adherence to principle could not be questioned, however much many of us might object to his political and social views in regard to many of the leading topics of the day. The men who have adopted him as their candidate certainly have no reason to be ashamed of their choice.

—Col. Lemon, the Republican candidate for State Senator, was in town on Tuesday last, but it was very evident, even to the most casual observer, that he would much rather have been somewhere else about that time. The men of his own party whom he would have been glad to interview on the occasion seemed disposed to keep aloof from him, and those who were anxious to bask in the sunshine of his ever pleasant smile, he evidently knew, were not the right men to tie to in such an emergency. Hence neither himself nor his political friends were at all happy during his brief stay in our midst, and when he took his departure for Cresson by private conveyance early in the afternoon, all concerned no doubt breathed easier and felt that it was a good thing to be alone.

"ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD."—It will be seen from the following address and correspondence that our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. John J. Evans, has been tendered and has accepted the nomination for State Senator from the Prohibitionists of this district, and that he and his friends evidently mean business:

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.—*To the Prohibitionists of Blair and Cambria Counties:* The subjoined correspondence explains itself. I have been repeatedly asked to call a convention to concert measures for the nomination of a Senator in this (35th) district, but owing to the short space intervening before the election, I could not convene such a body. However, I indorse the independent movement in the candidacy of Mr. Evans, and ask for him the support of every Prohibitionist and independent man in Blair and Cambria counties. Mr. Evans is a gentleman for whom any man can vote without blushing; is honest and capable, and if elected will be an honor to his constituents.

A. J. GREER,
Chairman Blair Co. Prohibition Committee.

ALTOONA, October 21, 1876.

To John J. Evans of Ebensburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR: There are unmistakable evidences of dissatisfaction with both the Democratic and Republican nominations for Senator in this district, and believing that the independent voters of Blair and Cambria counties will no longer consent to support unfit men for important positions, we ask you to become a candidate for the office of Senator.

The idea that a cabal of disreputable politicians in either party can compel the people to vote for men whose moral and mental unfitness is apparent and everywhere confessed, is preposterous, and that idea should be properly rebuked at the polls, by showing that there yet remains in politics something of morals and manhood.

Acting upon the right guarantee to every independent voter to protest against machine politics, which foist unworthy candidates upon the suffrages of parties, we hope you will consent to become the Prohibition candidate for the office in question.

Yours, very truly,

R. E. Smith,	James Lowther,
John W. Roberts,	John M'Clelland,
Wm. W. Jones,	G. W. Kessler,
T. L. Jones,	A. J. Greer,
Edwin Hughes,	Peter Good,
David Lewis,	Robert Cox,
of Cambria county.	of Blair county.

MR. EVANS' REPLY.

EBENSBURG, Oct. 24, 1876.

To Messrs. James Lowther, John McClelland, Geo. W. Kessler, and others, of Blair county, and R. E. Smith, David Lewis, Wm. W. Jones, and others, of Cambria county:

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 21st inst., requesting me to be an Independent Prohibition candidate for Senator in this district, has been duly received and its contents carefully noted. That there is an urgent demand for independent action in this matter is fully corroborated by the coercion practiced by the representatives of both political parties, to force unworthy and unfit men upon the suffrages of the people, as well as the dissipation and debauchery practiced while carrying into effect the will of a few political wire-workers, instead of the will of the people. The practices indulged in and the influences brought to bear in securing political nominations, should not be indorsed by the honest, sober-thinking people of the present day. I therefore consent to your request to become an Independent Prohibition candidate for Senator, and will do all in my power to advance the cause and insure such an expression of disappropriation at the polls as will convince "machine politicians" that there is yet some manhood abiding in the people. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. EVANS.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The tin wedding or tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Jones, of this place, was celebrated at the residence of H. Kinkead, Esq., the father of the lady named, on Wednesday evening last, and was participated in by twenty-five or thirty of the relatives and friends of the kind host and hostess, nearly all of whom had attended the wedding of the happy couple on the 25th of October, 1866 and all of whom enjoyed to the utmost the elegant feast and accompanying festivities served up on this occasion. It is of course needless to say that a tin wedding implies the presenting of various articles of tinware to the wedded pair, and it is equally needless to say that the present affair was no exception to the general rule, which took a wide enough scope this time however, to include several silver coins, a silver cup or mug, and an elegant brass kettle. Fortunately enough for the worthy recipients, the various articles presented are not only exceedingly useful, but combine nearly everything of household utility comprised in ware of that kind, the largest and smallest of which are a huge dish pan, the gift of our greatly respected townsman, Hon. A. A. Barker, and a diminutive tin box, containing the silver coin referred to, presented by the estimable lady of that gentleman. Other donations followed in rapid succession, after which the assembled guests indulged in pleasant converse until about 9 o'clock, when supper was announced and all present turned their attention for the time being to the rich viands so bountifully provided, of which we need only say that we never sat down to a finer feast, and all are aware that what a country printer don't know about good suppers is hardly worth finding out. It was indeed a substantial repast and one which reflected infinite credit upon the ladies who prepared and served it; but like all things terrestial the end came only too soon, and that end was followed an hour or so after by the dispersal of a very pleasant party, all the participants in which no doubt sought their respective homes highly gratified with the kind treatment they had received. As a fitting feature of the festive scene it is proper to note that Mrs. Jones wore the same dress, a blue silk, in which she was married ten years before, and our lady readers at least need not be told that it bore very little resemblance to the elaborate wearing apparel so much in vogue among fashionable feminines of the present day. And now, in conclusion, we tender to Mr. and Mrs. Jones our best wishes, coupled with the sincere hope that they may live to celebrate their golden wedding forty years hence, and if we are not there to see may we be in a much better place beyond this "vale of tears."

—Miss Ellen Luckett, sister of Mr. Jas. S. Luckett, of Barr township, a most estimable and intelligent lady whom we have known for many years, died very suddenly at the residence of Mr. John O'Hara, near Cresson, one day last week. Miss Luckett, in company with another lady, had been on a visit to Altoona, and reaching Cresson on the return trip started to walk to Munster, where Miss Luckett had been engaged to teach school, but had not proceeded very far when that lady became suddenly and severely ill—so ill indeed that her companion was forced to virtually drag her to the house of Mr. O'Hara, which she had scarcely entered before she was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs and died in a few minutes after. The deceased was one of the most devoted and sincere Christians within the circle of our acquaintance—a model of every grace and virtue that adorns the female character—and it is with sincere regret that we record her sudden though not unprovided for death, ready as she was at all times to obey the dread summons and receive the crown of eternal glory. May she rest in peace perpetual.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption with other Throat and Lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by our Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, of this place; also by P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore.

—Two very respectable meetings were held by the Democracy of Blacklick township on Tuesday last—one in the afternoon at Dumond's and the other in the evening at Belsano. The meetings were addressed by W. Fisk Conrad, Esq., our candidate for State Senator, who made a sound and sensible speech replete with the most forcible arguments, and also by F. A. Shoemaker, N. Horne, Geo. W. Oatman and J. G. Lake, Esqs., who all made excellent speeches which were well received. The meetings were very successful in point of numbers and enthusiasm, and that they will have a good effect we do not for a moment doubt.

"THE COMING MAN."—What the Tyrone *Democrat* knows about W. Fiske Conrad, Esq., the Democratic candidate for State Senator in this district, is told to the infinite credit of that gentleman in last week's issue of the paper referred to, which, it will be noticed, was published before the name of the Republican candidate had been announced. The *Democrat* says:

W. FISK CONRAD, our nominee for Senator, is so well known in this section that it would be scarcely necessary for us to refer to him at any length, but such not being the case throughout the district it is due to the voters that they should have some knowledge of the person they are asked to support.

Mr. Conrad came to this place in 1865 and since then has been indentified with our town and its interests. His business transactions with his fellow citizens have been numerous during the period, and we can say without fear of contradiction that in every instance they have been honest and honorable. In no instance can it be said that any man in this community has ever had to bear him as a burden or lost a farthing by his failing to fulfill his every obligation. On the contrary Mr. Conrad has been generous, open-hearted and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need who had no claims upon him and when refused assistance by those upon whom they had claims, and when the votes in his home district are counted it will be found that he has not fruitlessly cast his bread upon the waters.

With a strong will and energy unlimited he has risen gradually from poverty to very comfortable circumstances. At the age of fourteen years he started in the world an orphan, with no one to guide his footsteps or assist him to position and a livelihood, but wholly dependent upon his own exertions he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and what he has attained to is due solely to that go-a-head spirit of which he is possessed.

Learning the trade of a tinner, he worked at the business for several years in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, and through his labors not only provided for his own necessities but aided his younger brothers in establishing themselves in business. So through his whole life, since he has been in position to do so, he has heeded the calls for assistance, and turned not away, from whatever source they came.

In ability Mr. Conrad is the peer of nine-tenths of the men who are sent to the Senate of this State, and no man in that body would enter more actively and energetically into the business brought before it than he. Whatever legislation the people of this district might desire they would have an earnest worker, and one whose known indomitable perseverance would be a guarantee of success. It is one of his leading characteristics that in whatever cause he enlists, being once convinced of its correctness, he enters into it with his whole energy and leaves nothing undone to accomplish success. And who for a moment supposes that he would not be heartily in sympathy with the every interest of the people of this district?

Being one of the people of the district, with all his possessions here, *their* interests are his—*their* cause would be his. Whatever may be said of Mr. Conrad, it cannot be attributed to him that he has ever dealt otherwise than justly, honestly and with the strictest integrity toward his fellow-men.

He will make an active canvass, getting over as much of the district as the short time allotted to him will admit of, and in his intercourse with the people we feel assured they will find him to be an active, thorough going man, genial, courteous and gentlemanly, one in whom they can repose confidence.

Whoever his opponent may be, we are satisfied that the Democracy have acted wisely in selecting Mr. Conrad as their candidate. He will do his part toward carrying the district and all that it will require to attain success will be for the Democracy to come up earnestly to his support. His friends in this section will do their whole duty and his vote will be more than creditable.

SILKS! SILKS!

HUGUS & HACKE

Invite special attention to their complete stock of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

which they are still selling at the low price of last season. Their line of Colored Silks embraces all the new light, medium and dark shades, and are decidedly the best bargains they have ever offered; while their

BLACK SILKS

are all of the most reliable brands, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. They would also direct attention to their

MANTILLA AND TRIMMING VELVETS,

of which they have a full assortment in Black, Prune, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Green, Pearl, Brown, Plum, &c., which they have marked at very low prices. Ladies, before purchasing, should call and examine the assortment of the above.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth Avenue and Market St.,
Pittsburgh.

GRIEF AND MELANCHOLY.—To those who are troubled in mind by sadness and melancholy, we would say that it is often attributable to the stomach and digestive organs. These organs can be completely restored to health and proper working order, by Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, who for nearly forty years has been concerned in the study of the uses and value of medicine; so true is this, that the most desperate and obscure diseases are by him traced to their origin and eradicated from the human system. There is hardly a phase of chronic disease which the Doctor does not know how to cure. For a great many years he has investigated, and that most thoroughly too, the causes and cure of consumption; this dread scourge of the human race, when taken in time, is easily eradicated, and Dr. Keyser has written a neat treatise, which he will send to any one free, on the subject.

Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST.—Dr. Swayne & Son, of Philadelphia, are the compounders and proprietors of several valuable preparations. Their advertisement appears regularly in our columns to which we respectfully direct the attention of our readers. These medicines have been before the people many years, fairly tested, and have always given universal satisfaction. Read what they have to say, and if in need, apply to your Druggist for them, or write direct to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

—Richard Wills, an old farmer living in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, attempted to cross the railroad track at a point a short distance below, Ironsville, Blair county, but just about that time the mail train came along and gave the vehicle a side wipe which sent Mr. Wills sprawling some distance away, with several cuts and bruises about his head and face and knocked the buggy into fragements in very short order.

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS.—The first award at the Centennial over all Pianos was given to the Steinway Pianos. See special dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* in another column. The general and sole agents for the Steinways are Messrs. H. Kieber & Brother, 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh, who sells them very low and on monthly payments.

HYMENEAL.

BARKER—WILLIAMS.—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876, by Rev. J. N. M'Gonigle, of this place, Mr. V. S. BARKER, of Ebensburg, and Miss CASSIE WILLIAMS, of Indiana county.

The honored name of the happy bridegroom being evidence sufficient of his high standing in this community, we feel that in tendering to him and his fair young bride our best wishes and heartiest congratulations, we are extending them to as worthy a couple as have ever been bound together in the silken bonds of matrimony. A true man and a worthy citizen, he was eminently deserving of a good and faithful helpmate, and now that he has filled the bill to his own entire satisfaction, we are confident that peace and contentment will reign supreme in his well provided for household, and that nothing will be wanting on part of himself or his fair young bride to make their lives on earth as near akin as possible to the never-ending joys and felicities which we trust await them both in the world to come. So mote it be.

LITTLE—MASON.—Married, in St. Bartholomew's church, at Columbus, Brown county, Ind., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1876, by Rev. V. A. Schnell, GILBERT F. LITTLE, Esq., formerly of this county, and Miss MARTHA L. MASON, both of Nashville, Ind.

OBITUARY.

MAGEHAN.—Died, in Conemaugh borough, on Wednesday night, Oct. 11, 1876, Miss RACHEL MAGEHAN, sister of Michael Dan Magehan Esq., dced, a former well known citizen of this place, aged about 65 years.

TO ALL!

DR. SWAYNE,

The discoverer and compounder of the far-famed

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY,

And other valuable preparations, entered upon his professional career with the important advantage of a regular Medical Education in one of the oldest and best schools in Philadelphia and perhaps in the world. He subsequently served a faithful term of practice in the Philadelphia Dispensary, and for many years attended also in the Hospital. In these institutions he enjoyed the most ample opportunities of obtaining an insight into diseases in all their various forms as well as for ascertaining the best methods of their treatment. In offering, therefore, to the people of the United States the fruits of his extensive professional experience in the medical compounds as the best results of his skill and observation, that he feels that he is but proffering a boon to every family throughout the land, resting, as he does, confidently, in the merits and efficacious virtues of the remedies he herewith commends. The vast amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven "Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry" the most efficacious remedy known, and it is admitted by our most eminent physicians, and all who have witnessed its wonderful healing properties. The Wild Cherry, in all ages of the world and in all countries where it is known, has been justly celebrated for its wonderful medical qualities, but its great power to cure some of the worst and most distressing diseases among us, was never fully ascertained until the experiments of that skillful physician, Dr. Swayne, had demonstrated its high adaptation, in combination with Pine Tree Tar and other equally valuable vegetable ingredients, which, chemically combined, renders its action tenfold more certain and beneficial in curing all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs. Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Compound strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy actions, invigorating the nervous and shattered constitution. It does so without prostrating or weakening the body in any way. It cures not only lungs and liver, but every organ dependent upon a wasted or impoverished state of the blood.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER, two miles from Skippackville, Montgomery county, Pa., contracted a serious cold, which settled upon his lungs, with a violent cough, pains in side and breast, and short breath. The symptoms became very alarming; an abscess formed in the lungs and made its way through the side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that his physician thought that the power or functions of one of his lungs was totally destroyed, and therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until he was wasted and worn to a skeleton. He was induced to make use of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and through its use was restored to health.

In every section of the country there are persons who have been cured of consumption, in its several stages, by the use of Dr. Swayne's Medicine. Many have been restored to health after being confined to their beds, reduced to mere skeletons, and troubled with cough, night sweats, hectic fever, and all other indications of an advanced stage of disease. It is true that in all cases where cures are effected the patient must have some lungs remaining, but thousands of

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

have descended to their graves who might have been cured if they had used "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry" in time.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Isaac H. Herbein, Strausstown, Berks county, Pa., says: I have made use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for many years, and it always proves effectual in curing long standing coughs and all pulmonary affections. I believe it to be the very best remedy of the kind in the market.

Dr. Thos. J. B. Rhodes, Bovertown, Berks county, Pa., writes: Your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years, and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatic affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice.

Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

Itching Piles

Are generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration; distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing or in bed after getting warm; oftentimes shows itself around the private parts and frequently females are sorely afflicted, extending into the vagina, proving very distressing. Cases of long standing are permanently cured by simply applying

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

HERE IS THE PROOF:

Dr. Swayne & Son: Enclosed please find one dollar for two boxes of your ointment for Itching Piles. These are for some of my friends who are afflicted with this distressing complaint. The box you sent me a year ago I am glad, yes, I am proud to say it made a perfect cure. I think its efficiency should be published through the length and breadth of the land. You can publish this if you think proper.

DAVID GROSSNICKLE,
Ladiesburg, Frederick Co., Md.

Reader! If you are suffering with this annoying complaint, or Tetter, and crusty, scally, itchy skin disease, go to your druggist and get a bottle of Swayne's All-Healing Ointment. It will surely cure you. Price, 50 cents a box; 3 boxes $1.25; 6 boxes $2.50. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

HOW TO

The most	London Hair Color Restorer
Reliable Hair	London Hair Color Restorer
Restorative ever	London Hair Color Restorer
Introduced to the	London Hair Color Restorer
American	London Hair Color Restorer
People	London Hair Color Restorer
For Restoring	London Hair Color Restorer
Gray Hair and	London Hair Color Restorer
Preventing	London Hair Color Restorer
Baldness	London Hair Color Restorer

SAVE YOUR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER OF COLOR is "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER." It penetrates the roots of the hair and stimulates them in the same way that fertilizing agents spread over the ground stimulate the grass roots and cause the blades to spring up in myrinds, coating the earth with verdure. It may well be called the fertilizer of the head. To the barren scalp, or where the hair is falling, or becoming gray, dry and withered, "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" thickens and restores it to its pristine beauty and color, and allays all itching, cures dandruff, keep the scalp perfectly healthy, and is a splendid hair dressing.

THE GREAT REPUTATION

which it has attained and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received, are conclusive proof of its great value.

OWN HAIR!

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED OF ITS SUPERIOR MERITS.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SIX BOTTLES, $4.00—Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. McDonald Crossan, - - - - - Proprietor.

Reduction of Rates:

Rooms, with Board, $3 to $4, according to location.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT, MAKING ALL FLOORS EASY OF ACCESS. SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE OF THE BEST ORDER. VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE PERFECT. HAS THE IMPROVED ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM EACH CHAMBER.

This House is eligibly located on the corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, in the immediate vicinity of the manufacturing agencies, and commands a fine view of the Monongahela River and surroundings. [10-20.-3m.]

"LA PIERRE" HOUSE,

CORNER BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House, most pleasantly located on Broad and Chestnut streets, has all the modern improvements, including Passenger Elevator, &c. It is first class in all its appointments. Price per day from $2.50 to $4, according to length of time and location of room.

STREET CARS RUN DIRECT TO CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

[10-20.-4m.] J. BUTTERWORTH, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 to $10 PER DAY TO AGENTS!—BENT SELLING BOOK! HAASIS & LUBRECHT, 107 Liberty Street, New York.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There are martyrs to headache who might be cured by using

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

The stomach, overburdened until its recuperative power is weakened, revenges itself upon the poor head, which it makes to ache and torture the offender. The use of this aperient will carry off naturally, and almost imperceptibly, the offending cause. The disease is removed and the head ceases to ache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ANDERSONVILLE.

A complete History of Andersonville Prison, by Dr. R. R. STEVENSON, who was in charge, with Appendix containing the names of 13,000 Union soldiers who died there, with date and cause of death. Sent on receipt of price, $3.00. A SPLENDID CAMPAIGN BOOK. TURNBULL BROTHERS, Baltimore, Md. Wanted.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$1362 50 / $375 00 { PROFITS FROM INVESTMENTS OF } $106 25 / $21 25

The judicious selection and management of

STOCK PRIVILEGES

is a sure road to rapid fortune. Send for new "System of Assured Profits," free, with full information concerning the Stock Market.

Gold and Stock Brokers. { T. POTTER, WRIGHT & CO., 35 Wall Street, New York.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars worth of newspaper advertising, at publishers schedule rates, given for $700, and a three months' note accepted in payment from advertisers of responsibility. A printed list giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to Geo. P. Rowell & Co. Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Nov. 10, 1876.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Pitts, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'75.-1y.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-1y.*

BONNER HOUSE,

MICROSCOPIC INGENUITY.

From the earliest times down to the present day, many examples of minute mechanism have appeared, interesting from the patient ingenuity displayed in their production. We propose to give our readers an account of one or two of the most curious of these tiny pieces of handicraft. In the year 1578, Mark Scaliot, a blacksmith of London, made "for exhibition and trial of skill on lock of iron, steel and brass of eleven several pieces and a pipe key, all clean wrought, which weighed but one grain of gold." He also made a chain of gold of forty-three links, to which he fastened the above named articles, and put them round the neck of a flea, the insect thus becoming harnessed. As the chain, lock and key weighed but one grain and a half, the flea drew them with ease; a proof that if the locksmith's hands were large and sinewy, they must have had the delicate touch of a watch-maker's.

A beautiful piece of mechanism constructed by M. Camus probably stood out prominently in the collection of Louis the Great's childhood. Described by the inventor: "It consisted of a coach drawn by two horses, in which was the figure of a lady with a footman and page behind. This coach being placed at the extremity of a table of a determinate size, the coachman cracked his whip, and the horses immediately set out, moving their legs in a natural manner. When the carriage reached the edge of the table, it turned on a right angle and proceeded along the edge. When it arrived opposite to the place where the king was seated, it stopped; and the page getting down, opened the door, upon which the lady alighted, having in her hand a petition, which she presented with a curtsey. After waiting some time, she again curtsied and re-entered the carriage; the page then resumed his place; the coachman whipped his horses, which began to move; and the footman, running after the carriage, jumped up behind, and it drove on."

The following are from a list of "miracles of art" exhibited in London in the year 1745:—"The little furniture of a drawing-room, consisting of a dining table, with two figures seated as if at dinner; footman waiting; a card table which opens with drawer in it; frame and casters; looking-glass; two dozen of dishes; twenty dozen of plates; thirty dozen of spoons, and twelve skeleton-back chairs with claw feet. All the above particulars are contained in a cherry stone. A landau which opens and shuts by springs, hanging on braces, with four persons sitting therein. A crane-neck carriage, the wheels turning on their axles; a coachman's box, etc., of ivory; together with six horses and their furniture; a coachman on the box, a dog between his legs, the reins in one hand and whip in the other; the footman behind, and postilions on the leading horses in their proper liveries—all so minute as to be drawn by a flea; which performs all the offices of a large chaise, as running of the wheels, locking, etc., weighing but one grain. A flea, chained by a chain of two hundred links, with a padlock and key, weighing but one-third of a grain. And a pair of steel scissors so minute that six pair may be wrapped up in the wings of a fly; the said scissors cut a large horse-hair."

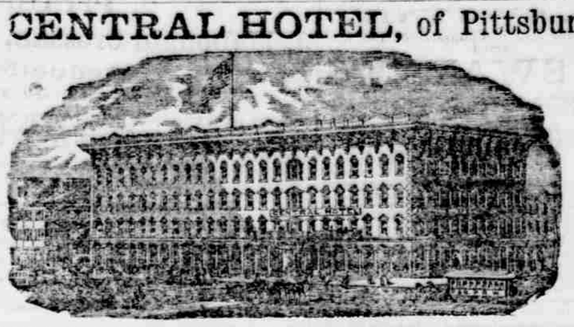
The *Plymouth Gazette* of 1828 contained an account of a miniature cannon, which is thus described: It is complete in all respects, having a bore and a touch-hole; the gun is made of steel, the carriage of gold and the wheels of silver; and the whole weighs only the twenty-ninth part of a grain. The workmanship is very beautiful, but cannot be distinguished except through a powerful magnifying glass; the size of this warlike engine being only that of a common pin's head That surely was a curiosity that might have made Mr. Sam Weller's fortune, had he taken out a patent for his "double million magnifying gas microscopes of extra power."

There have been some curious toys in which fleas have been the performers. In 1820 a man exhibited in London two fleas, one drawing a kind of car, and the other a lock and chain, with the greatest ease. In Nottingham, also in the same year, there were two fleas shown which had gold chains placed round their necks, the very Lord Mayor of fleas. One of them drew a carved cherry-stone, and the other a silver cannon. We should also mention the case of a flea at Augsburgh that drew a chain of steel made with links so fine that "though it be nearly a span long the flea will lift it up when he leaps." A London representative of the sharp fraternity drew a four-wheel carriage on springs, with four persons inside, the coachman on the box, and a footman behind, "all proper," as the language of heraldry hath it; another flea is recorded to have given some evidence of civilization by working the bucket of a well; thus undergoing a species of hard labor for so often disturbing the peace of a sleeping martyr. Some of these vampires, furnished with golden saddles and bridles, have carried little effigies of Bonaparte and his aides-de-camp.—*Chambers' Journal.*

TO KEEP HAMS.—There is no better way to keep hams through the summer, free from taint or insects, than by hanging them up in the smoke house, which is of course to be kept perfectly dark. Where there is no smoke house or dark room, sew each ham up in a canvass bag and thoroughly whitewash it. We have also kept them perfectly by rubbing into them wood ashes, packing them in barrels and covering them with ashes.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE conjunctive mood—Matrimony.

The CENTRAL HOTEL, of Pittsburgh.



SMITHFIELD STEET, FROM 2d TO 3d AVEN'S, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class House in the city. Street cars pass the door every five minutes to all the depots and all parts of both cities. Terms, $2.50 per day.
Aug. 18, 1876.—3m. WALSH & ANDERSON, Proprietors.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2 4.] Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for Cash at manufacturer's prices.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House.
Aug. 25, 1876.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Provisions and Feed
OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH
WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE
such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,
MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR
Union Crop LEATHER,
AND DEALER IN
BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 tons of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.
Woodvale, Jan. 7, 1876.—1y.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.
April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg Office on High street, east end of residence [1-21,'76-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27, 75.]

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BY DROWNING.—Drowning, as a mode of capital punishment, has only lately ceased in Europe, and is probably still in use in some other quarters of the world. Tacitus, writing about the end of the first century, tells us that the Germans hanged their greater criminals, but that meaner and more infamous offenders were plunged under hurdle into bogs and fens. By the ancient Burgundians, a faithless wife was to be smothered in mud. The Anglo-Saxon codes ordered women convicted of theft to be drowned. The punishment was in such common use throughout the middle ages, that grants of capital jurisdiction ran *"cum fossa et furca,"* i. e., "with pit and gallows." The pit, ditch, or well, was for drowning women; but the punishment was occasionally inflicted on men. The doom of the parricide was to be put into a sack and cast into the sea. A cannon of Prague, afterwards enrolled in the catalogue of saints, was drowned in 1383, for refusing to reveal the secrets of the confessional. In this instance, perhaps, drowning was allowed to the offender as a matter of favor. So in Scotland, in 1556, a man convicted of theft and sacrilege, was sentenced to be drowned, "by the queen's special grace." So lately as 1611, a man was drowned at Edinburgh for stealing a lamb. By that time, the punishment of drowning had become obsolete in England. It survived in Scotland until 1685. The last execution by drowning in Switzerland was in 1652, in Austria in 1776, in Iceland in 1777. It was abolished in Russia early in the 18th century. In Saxony, a woman convicted of child murder was sewn up in a sack, along with a cat, a dog, and a snake, and thus drowned, in 1734.

A REMARKABLE delicate test for gold has been discovered by M. Kern. The gold is first separated from foreign metals, and next converted by means of sodium chloride into sodia-gold chloride, and the solution is then concentrated by evaporation. In order to detect gold, an aqueous solution of potassum sulpho-cyanide is used, containing for one part of the salts about fifteen to twenty parts of water. About ninety-two grains of this solution are poured into a test tube, and some drops of the concentrated solution, obtained by treating the sample as above indicated, are added. If gold is present, a red orange turbidity is the immediate result, which soon falls in the form of a precipitate; on gently heating the contents of the test tube, the precipitate dissolves and the solution turns colorless The reagent is so delicate, that one drop of a solution of sodiogold chloride—fifteen grains of the gold dissolved in six hundred grains of water—gives a very clear reaction. This reaction shows the existence of very interesting double sulphocyanides of gold, and, by means of it, even less than one fifteen-thousandth of a grain of gold may be easily detected.

ANCESTRY OF THE PEN.—The earliest mode of writing was on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, stones, ivory, bark and leaves of trees, and from the latter the term "leaves of a book" is probably derived. Copper and brass plates were very early in use, and a bill of feoffment on copper was some years since discovered in India, bearing date one hundred years B. C.

Leather was also used, as well as wooden tablets. Then the papyrus came into vogue, and, about the eighth century, the papyrus was superseded by parchment. Paper, however, is of great antiquity, especially among the Chinese; but the first paper mill in England was built in 1586 by a German, at Dartford, in Kent. Nevertheless, it was nearly a century and a half—namely in 1713—before Thomas Watkins, a stationer, brought paper-making to anything like perfection.

The first approach to a pen was the stylus, a kind of iron bodkin, but the Romans forbade its use on account of its frequent and even fatal use in quarrels, and then it was made of bone. Subsequently reeds, pointed and split, like pens of the present day, were used.

A RUDIMENTARY TAIL FOUND ON A HUMAN CHILD.—A physician, writing to *Nature* from the Island of Jersey, says: "A day or two ago I was examining the back of a child, aged about eight, when I saw over the lower part of the sacrum, in the middle line of the back, a small hole that, on the first glance, seemed like the opening of an old sinus. I was told, however, that it had been present since birth, and I then looked at it more carefully. It had a direction downwards and somewhat forwards, and consisted of a reflection of the skin entering a more or less circular depression, about a quarter of an inch in diameter and about a quarter of an inch deep. Not quite a quarter of an inch below its lower border could be felt the pointed extremity of the coccyx, which, instead of having its usual form, curved backwards and rather upwards. On stretching the skin downwards, that portion of it entering the depression or hole was raised, coming out like the top part of the finger of a glove which had been pressed down into the lower part, and a small prominence, about the height of the diameter of a pea, stood up from the surface; and this little sheath was found to cover and exactly fit the sharp end of the coccyx. The resemblance this bore to a rudimentary tail was sufficiently striking."

—The *United Presbyterian* remarks: "It is time people were making up their minds as to how they will vote. This is a Christian duty. No man has a right to neglect it. We do not exaggerate when we say that the present is a great crisis in our history. Finance, civil service, citizenship—these are all important questions to be debated and determined at the ballot, and there is the greater one of fidelity to the momentous interests involved in our constitutional attitude upon the supreme principles of liberty and human rights. It is inexcusable indifference which slights these weighty considerations."

CALIFORNIA!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Nrthern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago ana Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

Council Bluffs, Omaha and **California**, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices, 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
January 28, 1876.-1y.

CENTENNIAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Westminster Hotel,

NEAR THE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
On Belmont, the main avenue to the Park, within three blocks of the main building.

West Philadelphia.

This new and beautifully located Hotel is now open, and has been built expressly for the reception of guests visiting the International Exposition.

It has all the modern improvements, combining convenience, safety and comfort.

The Pennsylvania Centennial Railroad Depot is only two squares from the house.

The Chestnut and Walnut and Race and Vine street cars pass the door every ten minutes to the Exhibition Grounds, and to all parts of the city.

The "Westminster" has a much larger number of rooms on the first floor than any other Hotel in the city. The house is but two stories high, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.

For particulars apply to W. T. CALER, Westminster Hotel, Philadelphia.
July 21, 1876.-3m.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Wood Street, from 2d to 3d Avenues,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class house in the city. Street cars within one square every five minutes to all the Depots and to all parts of both cities. Terms, $2.50 per day. Large sample room for commercial travelers.

J. M. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
[8 11,-3m.]

SPECIAL ATTENTION
LANE BROTHERS.
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES
Knives, Forks & Spoons,
SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS,
LOCKS, HINGES, NAILS,
FILES, &c.
CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' & AGRICULTURAL TOOLS
173 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH
GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

CARD.—HARRY JACOBS would respectfully inform his many friends in Cambria county and elsewhere that the undersigned firm, of which he is a member, has opened a NEW ESTABLISHMENT at No. 319 Market Street, Philadelphia, for the sale of the very best grades of WINES and LIQUORS, for domestic use, and will at all times keep an assortment (of the very best brands only) which will compare favorably with any ever offered to the trade. All persons visiting the city are cordially invited to inspect our stock. A COBS & CO.,
319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—We will also keep on hand a fine stock of choice brands of Cigars. [6-16.-tf.]

Iron City College.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men.

Students received at any time.

Address for Circulars containing full particulars [9-15.-3m.] J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Boyd & Gamble,
ARCHITECTS
And Superintendents
Cermania Bank Building,
Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

Miller House
LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
Cornr Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
CREENSBURG, PA.

Very centre of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
[2-4,'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)

The SCIENCE of LIFE;
Or, Self-Preservation.

More than One Million Copies Sold.

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association," March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the Errors or YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morals of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, MEANS OF CURE, Cure of Body and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THERAPEUTY, Address to Patients and Wedlock Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains MORE than FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which is now being circulated how to avoid the maladies that sap the estate of life."—*Philadelphian Inquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional merit, has been awarded to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Although, in its execution and in the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

☞ Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage.

Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [7 7.-1y.]

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the very best MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

SANDALWOOD

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than either cubebs or copaiba. It never produces sickness and is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other Medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandalwood sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send to 55 and 57 Wooster Street, New York, for one. [4-28.-6m.$1.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-11.-1.]

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

The ancient Greeks used the word *dendrokapein*, literally "to cut down the trees," to denote the utter ruin and derastation of a country. They were wise men, for by the cutting down of the forests, more than by any other cause, many of the most densely-peopled regions of the Old World have been reduced to deserts. Palestine, when the Hebrews took possession of it, was a land of rivulets and fountains, being thereby distinguished from Egypt, which must be "watered by the foot." In the palmy days of the nation this territory, not as large as the state of Massachusetts, supported a plenty a population of at least five million, where now not more than two hundred and fifty thousand find a scanty subsistence. Even the conquests of the Assyrians did not permanently reduce the population for under the Roman rule it was still densely peopled. But during the wars which followed the revolt under Vespasian and Titus, the Romans systematically cut down, not merely the lofty trees, but the forests, and in the course of a few generations the greater part of the country was reduced to the almost waterless desert, which it now is. The channels of the rivulets still remain, but they are dry torrents, except directly after a rain, when they become roaring torrents, the only exceptions being those streams whose sources lie high up among the woody heights of Lebanon. Greece tells the same story. In a large part of it the forest which once clothed the hills have long been destroyed; the famous fountains of antiquity now flow only in song, and rivers of historical renown are now but scanty brooks which a child may ford. The African shore of the Mediterranean, long the granary of the Roman Empire, have from the same cause become not merely unhabited, but practically uninhabitable by any except nomads wandering from one scanty fountain to another.

The same story is repeated in modern times, down to our own day, and all over the world. In Cyprus the forests have been cut down for ship plantations, and more than 20 years ago the loss of springs and fountains had grown to be a threatening evil. When two centuries ago, the Spice Island fell into the hands of the Dutch, they were clothed with dense forests of spice bearing trees. To insure the value of the monopoly, the Dutch set about an indiscriminate destruction of the forests, and these islands now converted into arid deserts. So many years ago the world was startled by the reports of the famine in the Cape de Verd Islands. The soil here is very light and porous, and requires constant moisture as a condition of fertility. For many years the increasing lack of humidity was noted. The river Soccorridos, in Malee, down which ship-timber was formerly floated to the sea, gradually dried up until it became a mere rill, whose waters, except at flood time, are scarcely to be seen above its pebbly bed. The diminution of moisture was found to have kept equal pace with the destruction of the forests on the mountain sides, and the Portuguese government made laws prohibiting the cutting down of trees near springs and river-sources. But wise edicts were unprofitable and the laws were powerless against immediate interest. So the trees were cut down more and more, the springs failed and the fountains dried up, and drought and famine followed. Only a quarter of a century ago the Danish island of Santa Cruz was a garden of fertility. The hills were covered with forests, and there were everywhere abundant. A person who had formerly resided there recently revisited the island and found a great part of it reduced to an utter desert. The planters had turned the axe loose on its forests; the soil was gone, the springs desiccated, even the short rains showers had ceased. The island of Curacoa was, within the memory of living men, one of the most fertile and well-watered spots on earth; but now," says Mr. Hough, "new plantations, with their once beautiful villas and terraced gardens, are going but an arid waste; and yet only a few miles away, on the Spanish Main the rankest vegetation covers the hills, and the burdened clouds drop their abundant blessings." The United States commissioner of agriculture for 1871 writes: "In Upper Egypt the rains which eighty years ago were abundant, have ceased since the Arabs cut down the trees along the valley of the Nile toward Libya and Arabia. The contrary effect has been produced in Lower Egypt from the extensive planting of the pasha. In Alexandria and Cairo, where rain was formerly a rarity, it has since that period become more frequent." *Abridged from Guernsey, in Appletons' Journal for November.*

SALT AND CHARCOAL FOR STOCK.—Farmers who raise stock should give them plenty of charcoal to eat, and furnish them freely with salt. It will improve cattle and keep them in good condition. Salt acts healthfully on the blood; charcoal strengthens and tones the mucous membrane throughout the entire alimentary canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs to throw off any unhealthy condition existing in the stomach, etc., it absorbs the putrescent gases by which worms are generated, and they consequently die. The use of salt and charcoal will consequently tend to protect cattle from epidemics, and will counteract the effects of putrescent or septic water.

RICE PUDDING.—One cup of boiled rice, three pints of sweet milk, six eggs, one cup of sugar; flavor with nutmeg or lemon, and bake from half an hour to an hour.